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France is Called Upon to Free Education from Politics

FREE SCHOOLS FROM POLITICS IS FRENCH CRY

Definite Educational Policy for Republican Party Is Sought by Ferdinand Buisson Who Warns People of Dangers

PLEA IS FOR LIBERTY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—A definite proposal has at length been made to lift public schools out of the arena of politics. At the present moment the public schools constitute the vital point of battle, the spot susceptible above all others and the one at which the most bitter and violent attacks by the extreme parties on both sides are made.

The question of secular education has, in fact, of late become distorted beyond the bounds of all reason, with the result that its object would seem now to be less a question of liberty of education than of political monopoly. The whole matter has been very moderately dealt with and a definite issue raised by Ferdinand Buisson in an article published in the *Rappel*, which puts forth the idea that the time has surely now arrived for the Republican party to have a definite educational policy.

Controversy Harmful

It cannot be ignored that there is little to choose between the passions let loose by the extremists of the left and those of the right. The result is that the country is in the throes of a most unprofitable dispute from which education naturally suffers severely. It is now proposed that political parties of all shades of opinion should agree to cease making the educational question the arena of their electoral struggles, for no system of public education can long withstand such pressure as that to which the question of education in France is now being submitted, without seriously deteriorating. It is contended also that the schools ought not to be used, either for the purpose of advancing the cause of religion or, on the contrary, to injure such cause. The public school should hold a strictly neutral position, without ulterior aim or intrigue, without servility or truculence, but offering a welcome to the children of all, whether Catholics, Protestants, Jews or free thinkers. The ideal public school, in short, is a democracy under a regime of liberty.

In the midst of much confusion of public thought brought about by extreme bitterness and fanaticism on both sides, M. Buisson has courageously stepped into the field. He has pointed out that both sides are to blame for the present position and that under a democracy and a regime of liberty, private schools should have the right of existence side by side with the public schools, providing that they comply with the law of the country. The only regulations that should govern such a situation are such as in principle are included in the law of 1886, that is to say that schools should be hygienically con-

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE—“The Rendezvous,” \$10.
COLONIAL—“The Chocolate Soldier,” \$8.
KEITH’S—“Vaudville,” 1:45, 7:45.
MADISON—“Lord of Paradise,” \$8.
PAMMOTH—“Hannibal” in “Miles
Dixon,” and “Candida,” \$10.
SHUBERT—“Miss Emma Trentini,” \$10.
TREMONT—Ahorn company in “Lucia,” \$8.

NEW YORK
BELASCO—“Years of Discretion.”
CASINO—“Mikado.”
CRITERION—“The Argyle Case.”
CORT—“Peg of My Heart.”
EDWARD—“The Law.”
EMPIRE—“The Amazon.”
FORTY EIGHTH ST.—“What’s
Mary.”
FIFTH AND FOURTH ST.—“The Geisha.”
GLOBE—“Lady of the Slipper.”
HIPPODROME—“Under Many Flags.”
HUDSON—“Poor Little Rich Girl.”
KNICKERBOCKER—Julia Sanderson.
LIBERTY—“The Purple Road.”
LYRIC—“Arizona.”
MANHATTAN—“The Whip.”
PLAYHOUSE—“Miss Grace George.”
THIRTY-NINTH—“Five Frankforters.”

CHICAGO
FINE ARTS—“Everyone Come True.”
GARRETT—“When Dreams Come True.”
GRAND—“George.”
ILLINOIS—“Miss Bianca Ring.”
MAJESTIC—“Sarah Bernhardt.”
MCVICKERS—John Barrymore.
OPERA HOUSE—“The Escape.”
POWERS—“The Moon Moon.”
PRINCESS—“William Collier.”

GERMAN ROYAL HOUSES FRIENDLY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The reconciliation of the houses of Hohenzollern and Guelph has been followed by the friendly meeting at Homburg recently of the Emperor William and the Duke of Cumberland. The duke, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Cumberland, was met at the railway station by the Emperor William and the German Empress, Princess Victoria Louise, and Prince Adalbert, the Emperor’s third son. The German Emperor was wearing a Prussian uniform and the Duke of Cumberland the uniform of an Austrian infantry regiment.

Others present at the meeting, which was of the friendliest nature, were Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, Prince and Princess Max of Baden, who have done so much to bring about the reconciliation, and Princess Olga of Cumberland.

The whole party, after conversing a few minutes, drove to the royal palace in motor cars, a very cordial reception being accorded them by the crowds lining the streets. The Guelph press in Hanover expresses its gratification at the tact shown by the Emperor in meeting the Duke and Duchess at Homburg rather than in Berlin.

“Struck and maintained, and that they should have a good moral tone and be loyal in their instruction, so far as it relates to the constitution and its laws.

Fanaticism Deployed

The inspection and control of such schools, he states, could be increased, if necessary, since liberty may, though controlled, still remain liberty. The moment, however, that fanaticism becomes a leading factor in public education, the very essence of republicanism, viz., Liberty of conscience, becomes violated. M. Buisson has pointed out that the powers provided by the normal legal administration of the state are ample to properly insure the enforcement of the principle of the law of 1886, and that it is by the enforcement of these laws that justice will be meted out to all parties, irrespective of creed, and that real liberty of conscience will be secured. He reminds us that those who preach fanaticism, in whatever form and under whatever guise, are likely to be the first to violate the laws and so breed dissension.

Above this political din it must not, he says, be forgotten that there are in France, as also throughout all the civilized world, hundreds of thousands of families in favor of a program which includes religious instruction for their children, and he appeals to the politicians to allow liberty of conscience to all these.

Appeal to Clericals

M. Buisson next appeals to the Clerical party. He tells them they forget that in France there are more than ten million Catholic parents who send their children to the present village secular school, and who raise no difficulty about doing so. If it should ever occur to the Clerical party, he adds, to start a campaign against the liberty of the state schools, these parents primarily, and the large majority of the country as well, would, instead of following them, most certainly oppose them.

In claiming liberty of opinion for oneself one must also concede it to others, and above all one must not discourage its defenders by unwise tactics. Those who wish to avoid persecution should most carefully avoid even the appearance of playing the role of the persecutor. It does not do, M. Buisson adds, to take too much notice of the present bogey, the supposed plot of the church against the secular schools which the Radicals only seem to be happy when proclaiming. Let them rather see that nobody believes in it, and if by any chance neutrality is violated, let them see that justice is done to all alike.

There is, he says, need for agreement in some practical details, but no one any longer believes that the country is going to place its schools under the control of the local clergy or to confide to them the choice of books used in the schools, or to give them the control and supervision of public education.

Liberty of conscience and education is, M. Buisson declared, indispensable. Let them accept their part willingly as French citizens, loyal to the constitution, and all Liberals of whatever creed will help them to defend it against those who would dethrone it. They must, however, on their part respect the secular schools in their neutrality and universality, they must, in a word, respect public liberty.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST SAYS SUFFRAGISTS MUST WIN

Interviewed in Paris by Monitor Representative She Declares Militancy Will Go on as Women Fight for a Principle, and Victory Is a Question of Time

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France—It is just about eight years since I first saw Miss Christabel Pankhurst. It was a hot Sunday afternoon in the middle of the London summer. She and another lady were standing in a cart, drawn up on the grass between the Marble arch and the boathouses on the Serpentine, addressing a small crowd, composed mostly of men, on the suffrage question.

It was impossible even then not to realize that the girl was completely master of the situation. She treated the crowd with the sublime self-confidence of a Napoleon and the audacity of a Danion. A question was to her as “corn in Egypt,” and interruptions the opportunity for anything from “the retort courteous” to “the countercheck quarrelsome.” Those, indeed, who were guilty of the interruption commonly sought the fringe of the crowd with one imagined, the reflection that some things had entered the orbit of their philosophy which were not there at the important hour of breakfast, and one of them was the girl in the cart.

Sitting in Miss Pankhurst’s little apartment, on a quatrième étage, not the length of the rue de Rivoli from La Madeleine one April afternoon, immediately after her mother’s latest conviction, I asked her if she remembered those meetings, with the park for a forum and a cart for a tribune?

Yes, of course, she answered, with perhaps a suspicion of contempt in her voice for the proprieities of those early days. We welcomed the interrupter then, he gave us the opportunity we wanted. That was the beginning of militancy!

It intersected and maintained, and that they should have a good moral tone and be loyal in their instruction, so far as it relates to the constitution and its laws.

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He reminds us that those who



(Reproduced by permission; photo specially signed for The Christian Science Monitor)

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST

it showed us just what we had to hope from Parliament. I do not believe that woman suffrage has a single heart-whole supporter in the House. Neither the Irish nor the Labor party will ever imperil Mr. Asquith’s cabinet for it, nor, of course, will the Ministerialists. We might make terms with the Unionists, who were formed into an independent district: the extension is expected to be completed in five years or so, but there is some uncertainty as nothing definite is yet decided, except that the extension is necessary not only for the development of the northern parts of Assam but also for the safety of the northern frontier of India.

As far as can be ascertained, the present survey parties have found no trace of the Chinese outposts which two years ago established themselves amongst the tribes bordering on the Indian frontier, and there seems little doubt that the Tibetan troubles made it impossible for isolated bodies of Chinese to maintain their position. However, what Chinese troops have done once may be done again, and it is very necessary to clearly delineate the frontier with a view to avoiding future friction. It is hoped to complete a considerable portion of this work before the summer months.

In the Burma direction a survey party is working up from Burma, and expects to find a comparatively easy route through a rich valley up to Margherita, the chief terminus of the Dibru-Sadiya railway.

RAILWAY LINKS WITH BURMA AND CHINA PROJECTED

Clear Delineation of the Indian Frontier Thought Necessary to Avoid Friction in Future

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Considerable activity is being exhibited in the northeast corner of India, in taking preliminary steps for the establishment of railway systems destined not only to link up Burma with India but also to link up India with China.

The first steps in the latter direction will be the extension of the Bengal state railway up the north bank of the Brahmaputra as far as Sadiya, which was last year the base of the expeditions to the Ahar and Mishmi countries, and which has lately been formed into an independent district: the extension is expected to be completed in five years or so, but there is some uncertainty as nothing definite is yet decided, except that the extension is necessary not only for the development of the northern parts of Assam but also for the safety of the northern frontier of India.

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China, wishing for closer cooperation and fellowship in the brotherhood of nations, and desiring to take her place as regards peace in the progress of the world, has found it necessary to abandon her past arrogance and seclusion. The transition is bringing many difficulties, yet the country is progressing steadily.

Opium has brought untold ruin and trouble on the Chinese people, who are finding suppression a difficult task, requiring help. In times of flood and famine the world has generously assisted her, for which the Chinese are deeply grateful.

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Greeks and Bulgars Want Salonika But Austria Has Plans

POSSESSION OF SALONIKA NOW DIVIDING ALLIES

Both Bulgaria and Greece desire the city but Austria-Hungary is in favor of making Emporium into an International Port

ITALY IS INTERESTED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The center of interest in the Balkans has shifted from the north to the south of Albania, where fresh complications have arisen which will require much delicate handling.

The behavior of Servia has naturally excited great indignation in Austria, but the matter touches no really vital interests, and Austria does not doubt her ability to turn the Serbs out of Durazzo at the proper time. In southern Albania, which is now occupied by Greeks, as northern Albania is by Serbs, the position is, however, much more complex. Italy has large interests in southern Albania, and her export trade to Preveza, Salona and Santi Quaranta for the town of Yanina alone, amounts to seven million francs annually, while the total value of her trade in this district is eleven million francs.

Italy has been little affected by the proceedings in the Balkans. The plundering of villages and destruction of the inhabitants touched her but little, but now that her sacred commercial interests are infringed, she realizes the immediate importance of clearing the allies out of Albania.

Whether Italy and Austria will receive a mandate from the powers authorizing them to enter Albania and consolidate the new country has not as yet been settled, but it is certain, now that their interests are being seriously compromised, that they will proceed to do this, with or without a mandate. The entry of the wily Greek into competition with her, has entirely changed the situation for Italy. Greeks are known throughout the Balkans as excellent traders, and the Italians know that once they have got the business, there will be no hope of recovering it, whoever may happen to be in actual possession of the port.

In Austria-Hungary the greatest interest is felt in the ultimate fate of Salonika, which is the great trade emporium for the Levant. Both Bulgaria and Greece wish to have the port, the latter maintaining "J'y suis, J'y reste." Austria, however, intends to put forward the proposition that Salonika should become an international port. Austria-Hungary exports goods to the value of 200,000,000 kronen to the Levant, a great part of which trade passes through Salonika, 25 per cent of the total amount of goods entering this port coming from Austria-Hungary.

Should Salonika fall into the hands of the Greeks or Bulgars, it is probable that a great proportion of the trade with Turkey would, instead, enter that country by Smyrna; in fact, Smyrna has already commenced to absorb business which before the beginning of the war was transacted at Salonika. Many of the Jews who held the trade of Salonika in their hands fled to Smyrna at the outbreak of hostilities, taking their connections with them.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the bitter struggle is impending in the Balkans. The fight for actual tangible interests is always fiercer than for abstract ideas. The settlement of detail is likely to waken passions which were not felt at the contemplation of the territorial absorption of Turkey by the allies. Italy and Austria will fight out every inch of the ground of commercial advantage, for just as Austria is forced to contest Russia's political supremacy in the Balkans, so she is faced with the very near danger of Italy's commercial supremacy in the same region.

NORTH ENGLAND IRON TRADE GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)
DARLINGTON, England.—The report of the manufactured iron trade of the north of England district was received by the board of conciliation for the manufactured iron and steel trade of Middlesbrough and Darlington recently. The production for the two months, which is given as 13,503 tons of rails, plates, bars and angles, with a net average sale price of 47.7s. 3.89d., shows exceptionally good conditions in the trade.

The prices of the year 1907, the highest on record, bid fair to be beaten by those of 1913. The 13,503 tons production for January and February show an increase of 3000 tons on the corresponding period of last year, and one thousand tons increase on the last two months of 1912. The prosperous conditions of the manufactured iron trade are having effect on the wages of the ironworkers which are regulated by a sliding scale. The rise which is announced to take place immediately will be the third in eight months, the first having occurred in November of last year.

BRITAIN HAS MANY AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Captain Faber was informed by the secretary for war that 86 aeroplanes, capable of a velocity of 50 miles an hour at the height of 3000 feet, are owned by the nation under war office control.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND DENIES EDUCATION CHECK

He Assures Deputation That the Primary Schools Are Not Being Deprived of Privilege

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A large deputation of prominent Scottish educationists from the Rural Schools Association for Scotland was received recently by Mr. McKinnon Wood, M. P., secretary for Scotland.

It was stated in some of the speeches that advanced instruction in primary schools was being discouraged. Children in remote parts, it was alleged, found it impossible to pass on to secondary schools, and that thus advanced instruction, which was formerly available through the primary schools, was now denied to those who lived in remote parts.

In reply Mr. McKinnon Wood said that the primary responsibility lay with the local authorities. Whenever they were prepared to make the necessary arrangements to give higher instruction the department were willing to accept proposals. Primary schools in considerable numbers were systematically preparing their pupils in secondary subjects, with a view to their admittance to secondary schools. He desired that every primary school which had competent teachers should search out promising students, give them some instruction in these subjects, and pass them on to secondary centers at whatever stage the circumstances of the school and of the parents permitted.

It was not the case that primary schools were being deprived of the privilege of giving secondary instruction according to their ability. In England, one in 22 of those who left the elementary school proceeded to a secondary school; in Scotland, one in 6.5. In recent years about 250 secondary schools and higher grade schools had been set up in Scotland. It had been said that the new system was not reaching the poorest. In Stornoway, for instance, where the people were very poor, there were 131 pupils drawn from the primary schools. In six of the larger schools of the island of Lewis over 100 pupils were being taught mathematics and at least one language other than Latin. In 1892 they passed only three pupils in Latin and one in mathematics. Of 129 Lewis pupils in the secondary schools at Stornoway 49 proceeded directly to a university and 53 entered training colleges. Twelve of these had taken an arts degree, seven an honors arts degree, 12 an ordinary degree, and of those who took first-class honors three were the sons of crofters.

If that was possible in Lewis why not in other parts of Scotland? Many of the rural schools were so small that the school boards could only afford one teacher, and they could not expect them to provide the higher instruction. Therefore the departments were surely not to blame in establishing secondary schools. Let them teach what subjects they liked in the elementary schools, they could never take the place of the secondary schools which were doing work the universities used to do. The department wanted more higher education in the primary schools that they might serve as feeders to the secondary schools. They need not differ about the desirability in outlying places in scattered districts of having higher education in the elementary schools.

KING TO REVIEW GUARDS PARADE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Pulien Burr, of the firm of Messrs. H. & A. Pulien Burr, Ltd., has invented a form of wheeled hothouse to improve greatly the quality and market value of their crops.

The invention is used by the inventor's firm on their ground at Sompting, near Worthing. The hothouse is designed to travel over any length of ground by means of cement pathways and iron rails. Flaps can be raised to enable the structure to pass over the crops and the house can be brought to rest over any section which requires protection. The house travels on eight carrying wheels, and there are two flanged wheels at each end to keep it in position while travelling. The whole structure is very light and can be moved by a man in 20 minutes from one position to another.

All the heating, ventilating, and other apparatus travels with the house. The cost of most wheeled hothouses is prohibitive, added to which they are frequently wanting in some of the first qualities of a hothouse, but it is claimed for Mr. Pulien Burr's invention that it solves all these problems.

MOTORS ORDERED OFF NOTED ROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The city council have issued regulations forbidding motor cars in the Bois de Boulogne between the hours of 11 a. m. and one in the afternoon. The Avenue des Acacias is one of the most beautiful parts of the Bois, and it is one of the most fashionable. The acacias form a stately avenue at all seasons, but when in flower they make of that part of the Bois a place of sweet scents and golden splendor.

The Avenue des Acacias has, from the time of the empire, been the rendezvous of Parisian society. Up to a few years ago, nowhere in Europe could more beautiful equipages be seen. The advent of the motor car has changed all that, and it is in the faint hope of encouraging a return to the fashions of former days that the order closing the avenue to motor cars has been issued.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND DENIES EDUCATION CHECK

KING REVIEWS BRITISH ARTILLERY



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Heavy brigade on Woolwich common bringing their guns past the saluting base

(Special to the Monitor)

ART AUTHORITY RECEIVES POST OF LOUVRE DIRECTOR

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—Henry Marcel has been appointed director of the Louvre in place of M. Pujalet, who has accepted the important position of prefect of police. The new director was formerly one of the directors of the Bibliothèque Nationale and has a distinguished career behind him.

He has been the private secretary in turn of many ministers both in the home office, public works, foreign affairs, and other important departments of state. In 1898 he was appointed minister at Stockholm and the following year he became a state counsellor. In 1903 he was made chief of the fine arts department, resigning this position in 1905 upon the creation of the office of under secretary of state for fine arts, after which he was no longer needed there. Since 1905 he has been employed exclusively at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and many of the great improvements there are due to his initiative. M. Marcel is recognized as one of the leading connoisseurs of the world on all questions of art, and his almost unique knowledge coupled with his wide experience as an administrator specially fits him for the very important and by no means easy position of director of the Louvre.

The vacancy caused at the Bibliothèque Nationale through M. Marcel's retirement is to be filled by M. Homolle, who was some time ago director at the Louvre.

He was in charge there at the time of the "Joconde" incident. On more mature reflection the authorities recognize that M. Homolle was rather roughly treated over this matter, being in fact made the scapegoat of an inefficient system of many years' duration, and beyond the immediate control of any director, who ever he might be. After his retirement from the Louvre he went to Athens to be the head of the French institute there, with which institution he had had close relations ever since 1891. M. Homolle's learning upon antiquarian matters is such as to command international respect.

WHEEL HOTHUSES TO BETTER CROPS

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JAPANESE SHIPS RETURN HOME

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—The two Japanese battleships, the *Adzuma*, and the *Soya*, which recently visited the principal Australian ports, are expected to return to Japan about April 21. During their tour they visited Fremantle, Melbourne, Hobart, Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, Macassar, the Celebes, Cebu, in the Philippines, and Shanghai. According to the acacias form a stately avenue at all seasons, but when in flower they make of that part of the Bois a place of sweet scents and golden splendor.

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Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

“CHERI-CHEESE”

With steamed rice is relished by children. Sweet, pure and nourishing.

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KING REVIEWS BRITISH ARTILLERY

London College Established for Working Women

Initiator of the Movement Is Mrs. Bridges Adams, Formerly the Socialist on the School Board

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A college for the education of working women has been recently established in London. The initiator of the movement for the education of working women is Mrs. Bridges Adams, formerly the Socialist member of the London school board.

Mrs. Adams, as well as those who have given the scheme their support, have realized the great importance of equipping the workers in such a way as to fit them to take their share in the struggle for the emancipation of labor. An account of the purpose of the college and of the education which will be given is the subject of a special article in the London school board.

At Hanley park their majesties will hear thousands of school children sing Etruria, the home of Josiah Wedgwood, will be visited on the third day, as well as Burslem, Tunstall and Kidsgrove. Luncheon will be taken at the beautiful Cheshire Dairy Institute. The day after will be devoted to the Potteries. A motor car ride will be taken to Staffordshire, and Stoke, Hanley, Fenton and Longton will be visited.

The subjects included in the curriculum will be those best fitted for the students as organizers, as propagandists, as representatives on public bodies, and on the committees of the unions in which women are organized. Lectures on economics, on industrial history, on local government, and on the need for a genuine educational freedom for workers generally will be given.

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Bay State Senators Favor Bill Governing Air Navigation

Roads and Bridges Committee
Unanimously Reports Measure
Making It Unlawful to Operate Without a License

BARS INEXPERIENCED

The aviation bill, in behalf of which Earle Ovington and Harry Atwood, two of the foremost aviators in the United States, appeared before the committee on roads and bridges recently, was unanimously reported in the Senate today in a redrafted form by the committee on roads and bridges.

The bill is lengthy. It provides for stringent restrictions on the airmen and will practically prevent any of the exhibition and trial flights which took place last year in the vicinity of Boston. One clause of the bill will prevent any such flying as was accomplished by Harry Jones early this year when he landed on Boston Common.

The entire bill has been framed to assist the airmen who are legitimately employed in furthering the flying game. At the hearing before the committee on roads and bridges both Earle Ovington and Harry Atwood pleaded for the passing of legislation which would prevent any irresponsible amateur from flying before they had passed an examination.

The new draft also provides that an aviator must be at a height of not less than 5000 feet when flying over cities. To prevent a repetition of what has taken place during the last three summers at the Squantum aviation meet one section of the bill provides that "no aviator shall fly over any massed assembly of 100 or more persons, whether in the open field or in a grandstand."

The new draft provides that it shall be unlawful for any aviator or other person to operate an aeroplane or aircraft unless licensed by the Massachusetts highway commission, except with a licensed pilot, and then not for a distance exceeding 500 miles.

All licenses shall expire on the last day of the year for which they are issued, and the license fee shall be \$5, but no fee shall be charged for the issue of a new license to a person whose license is about to expire.

No license shall be granted until the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination by the highway commission to consist of written replies to questions and of a flight to be made under the direction of an expert employed by the commission. No person shall receive a license until it is proved to the satisfaction of the commission that he has flown not less than 100 miles in some standard type of machine.

No aeroplane shall be used until it has been inspected by an inspector employed by the commission, and has been approved and registered.

Numerous measures before the Legislature concerning which strong differences of opinion have arisen have been specially assigned for debate this week. Among those scheduled for today are the bill relative to police listing of voters in Boston and that establishing a standard for milk. Both come up first in the Senate.

The listing bill provides for an amendment to chapter 569 of the acts of 1907 to allow citizens to be enrolled as voters by applying to the police captain or lieutenant of the police station in the citizen's district.

This measure was vetoed by Governor Foss on the ground that it tended toward a return to the old condition under which the police department was hampered in efficiency and discipline because of its close connection with political activities. The question comes today on passing the bill over the Governor's veto. Senator Joyce of Boston presented the bill and is expected to make the chief argument for its passage.

Milk Standard Opposed

Objection has been made to the bill establishing a standard for milk by the committee on public health of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, dealers in milk and state and local health authorities. The chamber committee reports that such a standard would be unworkable and that the present system by which local authorities make regulations is far preferable.

The enforcement of the law proposed would probably work injustice in many cases of prosecution, the committee claims.

Wednesday the Senate is scheduled to pass the bill, the measure providing an appropriation of \$10,000 for the Free Home for Consumptives. It was recently rejected in the House following a rather lengthy debate in which the point was made that the institution was under denominational control.

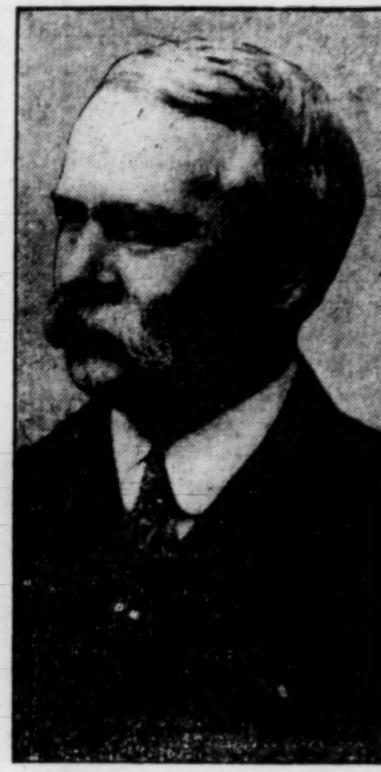
Park Bill Up

A bill to which Mayor Fitzgerald has objected, transferring park lands along the Charles river from the city of Cambridge to the Metropolitan park commission, also has been assigned for debate Wednesday.

Mr. Fitzgerald objects to this transfer because under the present arrangement, by which more than one half the cost of the commission's work is paid by Boston, Cambridge would be relieved of an annual outlay chiefly at the expense of the more populous neighbor.

For several years a bill has been before the Legislature to have the state reimburse Winthrop for the cost of constructing a sea wall at Short beach. It has been repeatedly rejected and this year was reported adversely by the House ways and means committee. The House, however, overturned this report and sent the bill along to the Senate where it will probably be debated Thurs-

NEW ASSISTANT COMMERCE HEAD ASSUMES OFFICE



(Copyright, Cimelius, Washington, D. C.)
EDWIN F. SWEET
Who becomes chief aid to Secretary Redfield

WASHINGTON—Edwin F. Sweet, the newly-appointed secretary of commerce, has assumed his position. He is taking up the multitude of details which will devolve upon him as chief aid to Secretary William C. Redfield. Friends of the new assistant in the department of commerce declare that he is particularly adapted to the work to which he has just been appointed. The new assistant secretary has much practical experience in the work which he will be called upon to oversee and put through for his superior. He has been kept busy receiving the congratulations and good wishes of his friends.

AVIATOR CARRIES PASSENGER OVER ROUTE OF CANAL

COLON, C. Z.—Carrying a passenger, Robert G. Fowler, the American aviator, made a flight across the isthmus of Panama Sunday, in a hydro-aeroplane.

He left Panama beach at 9:45 a. m. After circling over Panama City and the entrance to the canal, more than half an hour, in which he ascended to a considerable altitude, Mr. Fowler then turned in the direction of Colon. He met strong wind currents over Culebra, but despite this was able to carry out various evolutions. Low clouds occasionally hid the earth from view.

The clouds had cleared away by the time he had reached Gatun, and a 25-mile breeze was blowing over Colon, where he arrived at 11 o'clock. He crossed over to Cristobal, and the motor began to miss fire, and then stopped suddenly owing to the failure of the gasoline supply. Fowler brought his hydro-aeroplane down gracefully, but it landed on a shallow reef, a hole being torn in the pontoon. The machine otherwise was not damaged.

SENATE GRANTS CHICAGO RELIEF

CHICAGO—Relief to Chicago city employees, who have worked for some time under a cut of 20 per cent in salaries, comes into view, now that the state Senate passed the amendment to the so-called Juul law on Wednesday last. The vote was 50 yeas and no nays. If the House concurs the employees will get their back pay.

The amendment places outside the sealing process of the Juul law-interest on bonded indebtedness and the sinking fund. The supreme court, by its decisions, had included within the sealing process interest on bonded indebtedness and the sinking fund and cut the city out of \$3,000,000 in round figures.

ADmiral EATON WILL PROBATED

BROCKTON, Mass.—The will of Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton was allowed in probate court this morning. Judge George W. Kelley was made administrator on his petition. There was no opposition. The will is made out in favor of the widow, and she was named as administratrix; but she declined to serve.

day. Senator Bagley of East Boston is expected to lead those supporting the measure.

Water Bill Deadlocked

There has been a deadlock between the two branches over the bill providing for an additional water supply for Brookline but a committee on conference has agreed on certain changes in the bill to which it is thought both will agree. Tuesday has been assigned for consideration of the measure in the House.

Representative Dean is expected to make another attempt Wednesday to get an appropriation for dredging and improving Lake Quannapowitt, Wakefield, despite the adverse report on the bill in question returned by the harbors and public lands committee.

TWELVE MILLION SURPLUS CALLED REAL DEFICIT

(Continued from page one)

which if the \$20,000,000 had been charged to its liabilities would have been converted to a deficit of \$7,500,000. Its capital liabilities of \$20,000,000 was treated as if it were surplus from the operation of it were.

While there has been no definite statement as to the nature of the testimony which the New Haven will offer Wednesday in rebuttal of the charges of wasteful contracts, inflation of assets and unnecessary complexity of corporate organization and bookkeeping, which have been made against the road at previous hearings, the general nature of the defense has been indicated from sources friendly to the road.

In the defense of the transaction by which it was charged, John L. Billard and his financial backers profited \$2,700,000 by purchasing Boston & Maine stock from the New Haven and selling it back again, it will be set forth, it is said, that the bonds which Mr. Billard received for his stock were not worth par, since they were to average only 4 per cent in the next 15 years.

It has been asserted that the profit on the transaction was only a few hundred thousand dollars.

Further testimony is expected in support of the contention that the Hampden railroad, whose expense per mile caused unfavorable comment from the commissioners, was through a district that required an unusual amount of grading and rock work.

As to the American Express contract, the New Haven's witnesses are expected to testify that the road received a large amount of new and expensive equipment in place of worn out cars.

The dismissal as its special counsel of Louis D. Brandeis by the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, after his cross-examination had brought out important points in the hearing, is said to have aroused protest among many members of the exchange. E. J. Twombly, one of the members, says about 700 are opposed to the "repudiation" of Mr. Brandeis.

BREAK BETWEEN HUERTA AND DIAZ

EL PASO, Tex.—A break between Huerta and Felix Diaz is forecast by the American and Mexican passengers who have arrived here from Mexico City.

Telegraphic verification of the strained relations which exist between the two leaders also has been received in Juarez. The returning passengers from Mexico City say that Mexico City is expecting a renewal of the battle, this time between the infantry of Huerta and the artillery of Diaz, Mondragon and Blanquet.

Gen. Felix Diaz is reported to be strongly fortified at his country place, just outside of Mexico City and within easy attacking distance of the National palace, where Huerta is surrounded by his infantry which fought with him in the north.

The postponement of the elections in July is primarily responsible for the break, reports over the federal wires say.

TWO THOUSAND MORE ON STRIKE

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—More than 2000 men employed by the Guggenheim American Smelting & Refining Company joined the strikers about Perth Amboy today bringing the total number to more than 5000.

Sheriff Bollschweller swore in 100 more deputies. He now has 275 men.

The sheriff said: "If anything happens, I will call on the Governor for the militia. The situation here will be too much for the police officers of the county."

The men in the terra-cotta works, it is expected will go on strike on May 1.

SENATOR WORKS TO TALK ON TRUSTS

WASHINGTON—Senator Works gave notice today in the Senate that on next Monday he will address the Senate on the subject of trusts and combinations.

He said he would touch upon the recent investigation made by Lieutenant Governor O'Hare of Illinois.

MAGAZINE'S NAME TO BE CHANGED

Vote was taken at the continental congress of the D. A. R. recently held in Washington, to change the name of the official organ of the society, the American Monthly Magazine, to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. The lettering on the cover will be in the D. A. R. blue, and the insignia of the society will be retained as the emblem for the center of the cover.

MORE NAVAL ACADEMY TESTS

WASHINGTON—Owing to the expiration on June 30 of the law permitting senators and representatives to make two appointments to the Naval Academy, Secretary Daniels has directed an additional examination June 5 to fill as many vacancies as possible.

GEN. REYES IS WELCOMED

Buenos Aires—General Reyes, former President of Colombia, arrived here on Sunday and was welcomed by friends. General Reyes is making a tour of South America to promote a closer union among the republics and with the United States.

REPORT ESSAD PASHA NAMED ALBANIAN KING IS UNVERIFIED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—There is no limit to the rumors with regard to the near eastern question, but the only thing certain about them is that they are more interesting than accurate. That negotiations of the most secret character and intrigues of the most complex nature are ripe is quite undoubted, but that Essad Pasha, with the consent of Servia and Turkey, should have proclaimed himself King of Albania, at the head of the garrison of Skutari, with a view to check-

mating Austria, is decidedly more picturesque than probable.

At the same time there is no doubt that Austria is becoming very restless. She fears complications if she does not assert herself immediately. Yet what would happen if she invaded Montenegro cannot be pleasant to contemplate. For one thing Montenegro has taken Skutari by arms and it is doubtful if under the terms of the quadruple alliance Bulgaria, Greece and Servia are not committed to her defense.

It is true that Russia has now joined in the demand for the evacuation of Skutari, but the step is quite compatible with a great many other eventualities.

FRAWLEY BILL ADDS \$25,000,000 TO NEW YORK DEBT

NEW YORK—Through the signing of the Frawley bill by Governor Sulzer a gift of \$25,000,000 is made practically to holders of state bonds. The action of the new law comes as a surprise to this city's bond experts. Governor Dix blocked the passage of this law for three sessions of the Legislature.

Bond experts say the law will strike at New York city's credit and that of the state when accepting payment for the franchise tax from insurance companies and savings banks. That is, provision is made that state bonds which will pay 4 per cent interest to ordinary holders will be worth 4½ per cent when they are in the possession of insurance companies, trust companies and savings banks.

Practically all of the \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent outstanding bonds of the state will still have 30 years to run and this increase of a half per cent brings the total to \$25,000,000 to be taken from the state treasury in the next half century.

Under the improved conditions for these bonds the price on a \$1000 bond will be raised from 10 to 12½ per cent. The enhancement in market value of the \$100,000,000 outstanding will be from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000. It is contended this is a clear gift by the state to the holders of these bonds.

The committee today received official notice that Mr. Taft will be present.

The last day of the celebration of the cornerstone of the new high school will be laid.

The historical exhibit committee has completed plans for additional features in the way of historical objects.

MR. TAFT TO BE MILLBURY GUEST

MILLBURY, Mass.—Former President Taft, Governor Foss, and Congressman Winslow are to be here on June 11, the last day of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of this town. Henry W. Aiken of the general committee of arrangements made this announcement today.

The committee today received official notice that Mr. Taft will be present. The last day of the celebration of the cornerstone of the new high school will be laid.

The historical exhibit committee has completed plans for additional features in the way of historical objects.

SUNDAY SCHOOL HAS CENTENNIAL

THE FIRST BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL of Charlestown, the oldest Sunday school in Massachusetts observed its centennial Sunday in the church, which is on the site of the original church. There were services in the forenoon and evening and an anniversary concert by the Sunday school, with addresses and special music in the afternoon.

The Rev. Philo W. Sprague, rector of St. John's Episcopal church for more than 27 years, delivered an address, and former superintendents of the Sunday school made an address at the afternoon exercises. Anniversary poems were also read.

PUPILS TO SAVE ON GRADUATION

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—To encourage the graduates to plan more economical festivities, the school committee here will pay the two largest bills of the reception, those for use of the town hall and for music. The students' part will be sought to see if the town shall authorize the board of selectmen to make application to the superior court for a commission for separation of the five grade crossings in Arlington, as recommended by the committee on topographical survey.

The five crossings exist at Mill street, Water street, Massachusetts avenue, Linwood street, and Lake street.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It has been truly said that golf is the highest form of golf. Undoubtedly a man who can play in a gale is the finest exponent of golf. The gale finds out the weak spots in a man's golfing armor. The slight slice off the tee is converted by the gale into a hopeless slice. Unless your shots are hit right "off the meat" in a gale they are not of much use. Consequently your good shots are worth far greater value; they count for far more or, perhaps, I should say, as far as your score is concerned, they count for far less.

The great danger when playing in a gale is that you should start "pressing" or "snatching" or "slogging," or whatever you call it when you jerk your club far too quickly back with your back swing. Start playing your shots very quietly, and hit much easier than usual. Human nature is such that sooner or later in your round in a gale you will begin to hit harder. Therefore, if you take things quietly to start with you do not run so big a risk of going to pieces at the finish through pressing.

With the wind blowing right into your teeth transfer all the weight of your body on to your left foot. You will find this will keep the ball flying at a much lower trajectory. Also place the ball much nearer your right foot than usual.

Probably the most difficult for a golfer is when the wind is blowing right behind you. Judgment of distance and accuracy are so very difficult. Generally you will find a "cutty" shot will be most effective when you are in this predicament. As a rule you do not want length then, and a "cutty" shot is much easier to control.

Accuracy is far more vital in a wind than anything else, and if you can remember this you will gain a great deal. Golf in a gale is brainy golf, and you want all your eyes and brains calling to your aid in your calculations. For example, take a shot of 120 yards with the wind blowing from right to left. Many handicap players would play out to the right to allow the wind to blow the ball

LUTHER A. BRECK IS DELEGATE TO ROME CONGRESS

Empty Benches Rule as New Tariff Measure Is Debated

Average Attendance of Members of House Is From Five to Twelve Made Up for Most Part of Parliamentary Experts

REVIEW OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—However interesting the general tariff debate in the House may be to the country, it certainly has not possessed much interest for the House itself, to judge from surface indications. The set speeches of the members during the past week, with the exception of those on the opening day, have been delivered practically to empty benches. The average attendance of members has been from five to a dozen, made up for the most part of the parliamentary experts of the three political parties, who have been present as a matter of duty, to observe the general trend of the debate, and to improve the occasional opportunities for interruption which presented themselves.

This lack of interest, however, it should be said, is more apparent than real. It is explained by the caucus agreement not to permit the bill to be amended in the House. Speeches have been prepared with the usual care, and because they are in the Congressional Record, they will be franked to all parts of the country in the campaign next year. The majority of those speeches have had that campaign more in mind than the tariff situation in the House.

It is well known that any amendments that the bill is to carry are to be made in the Senate and that a list of some 200 of these proposed changes is now being prepared, the majority of them dealing with inaccuracies inevitable in the preparation of a document of so much importance, but none of them changing its general plan.

The numerous business interests concerned with these amendments will focus their attention on the Senate—indeed, the work of focusing is already under way—and therefore they have deserted the House lobbies.

It is understood that the Senate amendments will be accepted by the House conferees, and that will make them a part of the new law without serious opposition. The Republicans of the Senate have let it be known that their opposition to the bill will not be facts, but will be confined to a number of set speeches, and to the running debate—all intended to put that party on record in opposition to the Democratic tariff theory, but not intended to delay the final enactment of the law.

For Universal Peace

It is generally admitted that Secretary of State Bryan has given the world peace movement a decided impetus by his plan for the prevention of war submitted last week both to the Senate committee on foreign relations and to the members of the diplomatic corps, who received it with favor. Regardless of whether his program is adopted—and there are presumably some important difficulties in the way—he has started peace talk in all the foreign offices of Europe and pressed the subject home on the Senate. President Wilson is back of him and presumably the matter is to be carried forward promptly and negotiations taken up with all such nations as will be willing to enter into a peace treaty of the kind Mr. Bryan has in mind.

The plan outlined is slightly different from the general arbitration plan of President Taft, but in principle it is the same thing, and will accomplish the same result. The Senate refused to ratify the Taft treaties, and presumably it would scan the Wilson treaties very carefully, but this does not mean that the treaties would not ultimately be adopted. In fact, the general belief is that the campaign of education carried forward by President Taft is probably now to result in definite action in the direction of making war less easy than ever before in the world's history.

There has been some criticism of Secretary Bryan because of his appearance before the Senate committee with his peace proposals, but the point is made that he was strictly within the scope of authority granted him by the constitution, which says that the President shall have power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties," and it seems to be the purpose of the Wilson administration, unlike its predecessors for many years, to consult with the Senate in advance. Both the Taft and the Roosevelt administrations, to go back no further, made their treaties without consultation with the Senate and then depended upon executive influence to secure ratification. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan seem desirous of having the cooperation of the Senate in the work of drafting treaties, which it is believed will insure ratification.

Free Tolls Controversy

The resolution of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, providing for the abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote and the Clayton-Bulwer treaties, under which Great Britain insists that the United States should not exempt its own vessels from the payment of tolls for the use of the Panama canal, will probably cause the Wilson administration to hasten the announcement of its attitude on the free tolls question. President Wilson, it is understood, had desired to bring the tolls question to the attention of Congress after the tariff had been disposed of, but it now seems probable that he will be compelled to take it up sooner.

By tacit agreement, all questions relating to the British protest have been held in abeyance, pending the time when the Wilson administration would be able to familiarize itself with them. The last note filed by Ambassador Bryan indicated that it would be followed by an

TORONTO BECOMES LARGE CITY IN COMPARATIVELY SHORT PERIOD

Incorporated in 1834 With Few Finished Streets, It Now Has 400 Miles of Them and About 425,000 Population

INDIAN NAME CLINGS

TORONTO, Ont.—This important Canadian city possesses a distinction that may be claimed by but few cities on the continent—that of having had its name changed twice since it was settled.

The first settlement by white men on the site of what is now Toronto is said to have been a French trading post known as Ft. Rouille, about 1749. At some time about 1752 or a little later, England and France being at war, Ft. Rouille is supposed to have been abandoned by the French, and for a few years, its only inhabitants were the aborigines. But after the close of the Franco-British war, Canada having become a British possession by conquest and by treaty with France, the gradual building up of this settlement was begun and then it became known as Toronto. The word is Indian, meaning, in the Huron language, a rendezvous or place of meeting.

Changed to York

About the year 1793 the name of the town was changed to York, in honor of the Duke of York, second son of King George III.; but the English appellation seemed to lack adhesiveness, and after the little town had been joyfully known for some time as "Muddy York," the title fell into disuse and was supplanted by the more euphonious Indian name.

Toronto holds a most important place in the life story of the Dominion, after having passed through vicissitudes, including fire and conquest. Slavery is said to have been a legalized institution in the province of which Toronto is the seat of government until the year 1818. Twice in its history has this portion of Canada been attacked by expeditions from the neighbors to the south, with whom, happily, there has now been 100 years of peace.

Toronto's present reputation as a pleasant "place of meeting" for many conventions, as well as a travel point for hordes of visitors from the United States and many from Europe, is in strong contrast to the opinions of the city voiced by many visitors in the earlier days.

Great Changes Seen

Situated on low ground, nearly level with Lake Ontario, Toronto had then no modern systems of drainage and other expedients of present day sanitary engineering. One visitor about the year 1825 wrote: "The streets of York are regularly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles. Only one of them, however, is yet completely built; and in weather the unfinished streets are, if possible, muddier than those of Kingston." He further declared that "it stands on a piece of low, marshy ground which is better calculated for a frog pond or beaver meadow, than for a residence of human beings."

This description, however accurate for that period, certainly could not be applied to the modern Toronto, with its 402 miles of beautiful streets and avenues, nearly all paved with asphalt, macadam or vitrified brick.

The city of Toronto was incorporated March 6, 1834. One of the first acts of the newly elected council was to authorize the laying of 2618 rods of sidewalk planks laid longitudinally, two feet wide. This, as well as other needed improvements, was to be paid for by specific taxation of 3 pence the pound. But such a display of "municipal extravagance" called forth a loud protest from many citizens. A mass meeting was held in the market place, led by the

sheriff. Many spectators sat in the gallery about the meat stalls. In a fiery speech the sheriff made some derogatory remarks about the mayor, which were so heartily approved of by the audience that they "brought down the house," literally as well as metaphorically; the

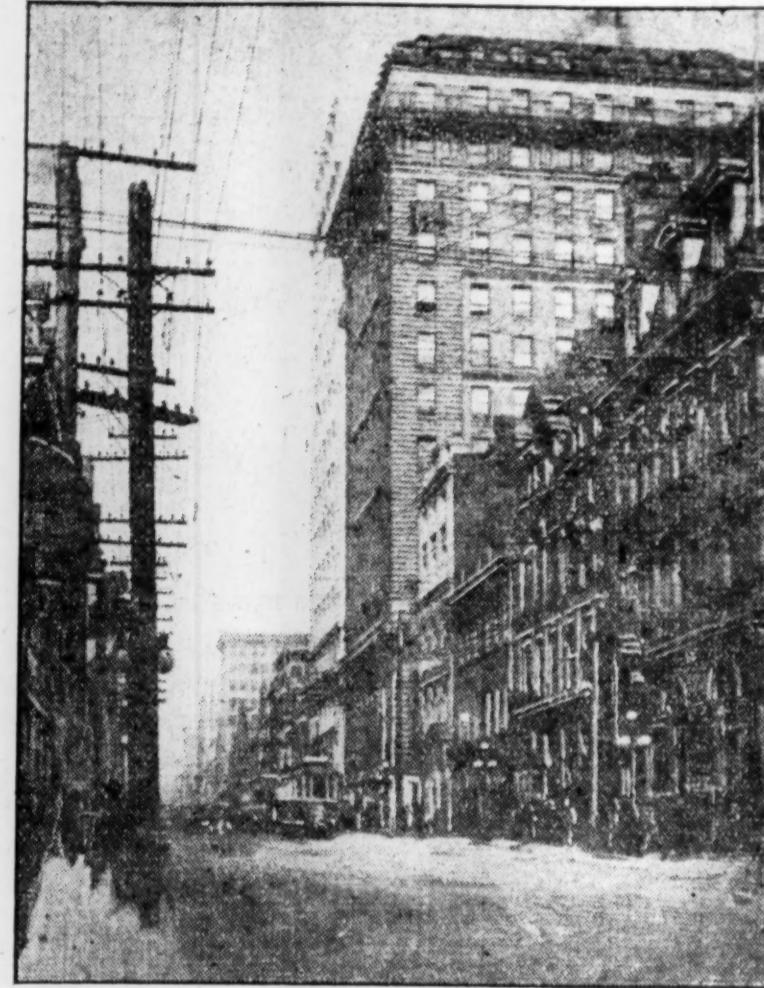
sheriff balcony giving way under the vociferous applause.

At the time of its incorporation Toronto's population was 3000. Its growth has been rapid; the census of 1911 credited the city with about 380,000 people, and careful police estimates indicate a present population of more than 425,000.

of the Republican Senate caucus, which decided to oppose certain classes of appointments and by some people was looked upon as an answer to it. Among other things, the Republicans said they would oppose the confirmation of consular appointments made for the purpose of giving to Democrats the positions now held by men of acknowledged ability and character.

The feeling is very strong in Congress that the spoils system ought not to be introduced into the consular bureau. No objection can be made, it is pointed out, when the administration insists upon having ambassadors and ministers in full sympathy with its policies. This is for the general good of the country, for otherwise there might be a conflict in policies that would involve the country in an embarrassing situation with some foreign power.

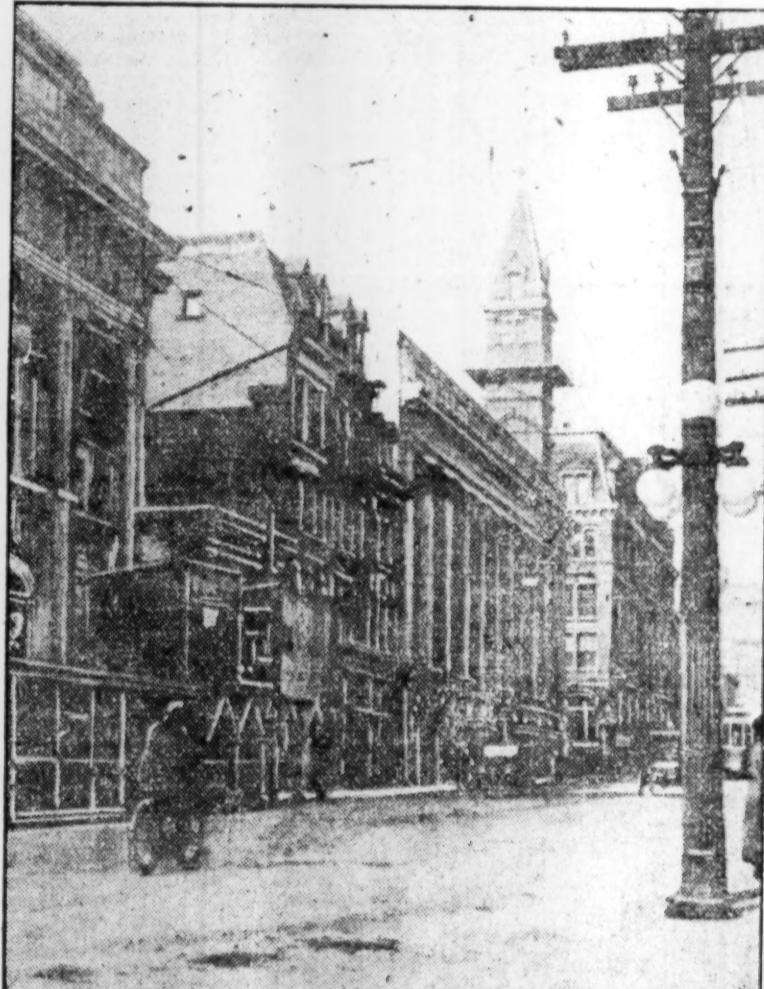
With regard to the consular service, however, it is very different, for the consuls are business representatives and have nothing whatever to do with carrying on the diplomatic negotiations of the government. Unless the consular system is treated as a business organization, it is argued, there will be an impairment of efficiency, and it will be difficult to get men of the proper grade to enter it. Consuls study the needs of the foreign markets with relation to American manufacture, and it is highly important that they be trained men and men of special adaptability if their services are



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Yonge street, one of Toronto's business thoroughfares

IN ONTARIO CITY'S TRADE CENTER



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Bay street, showing new stock exchange on left and Bank of Toronto in center

HOUSE STARTS ON LAST DAY OF TARIFF DEBATE

Discussion of Underwood Measure Is Opened by Representative Rainey Who Defends the Income Tax Feature

BILL IS CALLED JUST

WASHINGTON—Conclusion of the tariff discussion was in sight when the House met today. The "general debate" upon the measure will be closed late tonight. Tomorrow real action will take the place of words when the bill will be considered under the "five-minute debate" rule upon each paragraph.

Two hours of debate was today's program in the House. It convened at 11 a. m., and Majority Leader Underwood said he thought the debate would continue until nearly midnight. He said he had hoped to pass the bill before May 10.

Today's debate opened with defense of the income tax feature of the tariff bill by Representative Rainey, Illinois Democrat, a member of the ways and means committee.

"There is peculiar justice," he said, "in compelling the recipients of large incomes to support the government. Under the present law we expect to collect \$6,000,000 annually with the income tax from 100 multi-millionaires."

"This bill will not require the opinion of experts to determine whether it is a revision downward or upward. The people will realize that the burdens of taxation have been shifted and placed where they will bear lightest."

Representative Rainey detailed just how much the cost of living will be reduced under the new tariff.

"A cheap suit of clothing made out of woolen substitutes, which now costs \$10 will cost \$2 less under this bill," he asserted.

"Dress goods will be cheaper. The aggregate reduction will be appreciable. Sugar will be a cent and a half a pound cheaper."

Mr. Rainey declared that the Lawrence (Mass.) textile workers' strike was evidence that manufacturers do not give their employees a just share of protective tariff "favors."

MR. M'GREGOR STATES ATTITUDE IN RANDALL CASE

Alexander McGregor of the Governor's council, makes the following statement relative to his attitude toward the nomination of Frank L. Randall by Governor Foss to be chairman of the Massachusetts prison commission:

"To anyone of ordinary intelligence, open mind and average sense of fairness, my attitude on the Randall nomination requires no explanation. I am trying to do my duty to the best of my ability in the interests of the great mass of the people of the commonwealth.

"I have no prejudice against him or any other man of any other state. If he is the man most fit for the office of chairman of the prison commission I will be delighted to cast my vote for him, but he is not going to get my vote if I believe there are men here in Massachusetts just as capable, just as honest, just as satisfactory, that are willing to accept the office.

"Using always the test of merit, capacity, efficiency and worthiness, I am here in Massachusetts offices for Massachusetts men."

STRIKE LEADER AGAIN IN COURT

MILFORD, Mass.—Joseph M. Coldwell, the I. W. W. leader of the strikers from the machine shops of the Draper Company in Hopedale, was before Judge Clifford A. Cook today in the police court on charges of having violated town ordinances governing parades and using threatening and defamatory language, following the postponement of the case from last week. Today's early activities of the strikers were perfunctory.

DR. ELIOT ASKED TO SERVE

Governor Foss has asked President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University to fill the chairmanship of the state commission which is to investigate the social evil in Massachusetts. President Eliot, however, denied that he knew aught of the matter.

I. W. W. SEEK CHAIR WORKERS

GARDNER, Mass.—Urging workers in Gardner chair factories to organize under the I. W. W. banner, William Yates, Boston, addressed 30 men in the Casino, North Main street, yesterday afternoon.

SMUGGLING PRINCIPALS ON BAIL

Judge Morton considered the subject of bail in the so-called smuggling cases to-day.

Miss Margaret Mulholl, a New York dressmaker, was released on her own recognizance in \$1000.

Terence L. Sheehan and his wife, charged with complicity were held in \$5000 and \$2500 bail respectively, an increase in the previous amount.

MOTHERS CLUBS MEET

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—When the Federation of Mothers Clubs met here to-day the chief discussion was the question of cooperating with the school board for betterment of the schools in this city.

COMPTROLLER'S TERM EXPIRES

WASHINGTON—Lawrence O. Murray's term as comptroller of the currency expired today.

The post is a five-year position

and is one of the most exacting in the government service as the incumbent must have a working knowledge of national banks and finances.

NO U. S. GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS TO BE IN WILSON BILL

WASHINGTON—There will be a Wilson currency reform bill, and like the Wilson-Underwood tariff reform bill now before Congress, it will represent the views of the President on what is needed to place the monetary system of the United States on a solid basis.

It will make its appearance in a concrete form very shortly.

Already the general principles have been agreed on by the President in consultation with his close friends in the Senate and the House, and with some of the most noted experts on finance in the country. What is left to be done is to draft the bill. This is now under way and it is said to be absolutely certain that this bill when completed will not carry with it any provision pledging the United States to a guaranty of bank deposits.

This much developed at today's weekly conference between President Wilson and the Washington newspaper correspondents. It was made plain that currency reform has been occupying the President's attention fully as much as did the tariff bill up to the time that document was introduced.

But whether the measure will be made a party one, or whether it will be dis-

posed of at the present session will be left open by the President for some time to come. So far as having the question of guaranteeing deposits included in the bill President Wilson has assumed a definite position.

That question is broad enough to stand on its own bottom he believes and will insist that it be considered independently. What is wanted, he says, is just what he pointed out in his inaugural address—the bringing up to date of the present currency system which was "based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds 50 years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credit."

The thing the President has been endeavoring to do is to find out just what must be included in the currency bill to so model our financial system that the country bank and country banker would be as potent factors in the affairs of the nation as are the present Standard Oil and Wall street patronized monetary institutions.

Incidentally, the President believes that public hearings will be a necessity on the bill. And he will insist that they be given the widest scope possible. Every one who has a recommendation which might prove advantageous will be heard.

TOLLS QUESTION A PUZZLING ONE TO PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is none too well pleased with the attempt to place him on record as approving the British contention that we have no right to favor our own shipping so far as the Panama tolls are concerned. He has told his callers that he believes this is one of the most complex questions which the administration will have to solve.

Originally the President was inclined to favor a specific line of action on this problem. But as he has gone farther and farther into his consideration of the questions involved he has come to the conclusion that there is much to be said on both sides and he will retain an open mind on the subject until the problem is brought squarely before him.

CENTRALIZATION OF ARMY URGED

WASHINGTON—Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, in a statement Sunday says that the United States army should not be scattered at posts throughout the country. It is absolutely necessary to have divisional organization, he says, to get good work out of the officers and men.

Mr. Garrison thinks that in the course of time the scattered posts should be done away with and the divisions of the army concentrated.

NAVAL MEN MAY ENTER POLITICS

WASHINGTON—In Secretary Daniels' opinion retired naval officers are not debarred from taking part in politics. The same rule will apply to army officers. It is expected, now, that Secretary Daniels has declined to interfere, an effort will be made to secure legislation prohibiting retired officers from engaging in political work.

BUTTON STRIKE ENDS

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—The strike in the collieries of the Mineral Railroad & Mining Company, inaugurated last Tuesday to compel the wearing of union buttons, ended on Saturday by the grievance committee of the union. It says that the object of the strike has been accomplished and that the 7000 men and boys are to return to work at once.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FOUR MONTHS AT SEASIDE FOR SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS

THE summer of 1912 will long remain a red-letter one in the experience of my wife and myself, writes Earle Douglas. We had been living in New York city every summer for several years, without getting away at all. At last, however, I had hit upon a kind of work—writing of a sort—which could be done anywhere, within a reasonable distance of the city, provided we could finance the arrangement for three or four months without giving up our apartment in town.

That was the problem. We both wanted to get on the salt water, some where within an hour or so of New York, and did not think we ought to pay more than a hundred dollars for a cottage. We started answering advertisements in February, and for weeks it looked dubious.

At last we got track of a cottage that seemed to answer every essential requirement. It was at Oak Beach, right on the ocean, across Great South Bay from Babylon, L. I. It was a four-room bungalow, but it was big enough for us, with room for a guest, or even two on a pinch. The rent was only \$100 for four months. It nestled just behind the picturesque sand dunes, which partly protected it from the ocean winds and were thickly clothed with beach grass, beach peas, goldenrod, and the like. Right in front of the porch was an opening in the dunes through which could had an uninterrupted view of beach, breakers and ocean. Behind the house, and also open to the eye for hundreds of feet, was a narrow strip of grass and bush-clothed sand, beyond which, again, was the bay, which is three miles at that point. The beach is nearly two hours from New York—an hour by train and 40 minutes more by boat from the mainland—but that proved advantageous, rather than objectionable, for it eliminated the possibility of being overrun by excursionists.

We took the cottage for June 1, and set about trying to sublet our apartment. We rented it for a month and a half, getting \$45 out of it, which was a little less than our regular rent for that time. That amount, deducted from the \$100 cottage rent, brought the net cost of our outing, in rent, down to \$55, for June 1 to Oct. 1.

There were certain other expenses, of course. We went the 50 miles or so from our house to Babylon and back by auto, having various bulky things to



SEASIDE BUNGALOW

carry that could not easily be expressed, such as a typewriter, talking machine, etc. The trip there cost us nothing, for we rode in a friend's machine. Coming back we hired a car, which cost us \$26. Other things were expressed both ways, at a total cost of about \$5. The one-way fare from New York to Babylon is only \$1.16, and 15 cents additional takes one across the bay. Thus, I feel justified in saying that the whole summer need have cost us, in rent and transportation, only about \$60 or \$65 above what we would have paid out in rent at home. And if we had been able to sublet our apartment for the whole time, our summer would have cost us less, in this respect, than if we had stayed in town.

We kept no record of the cost of food and other living expenses at the beach, but our impression is that they were about the same, on the whole, as in the city. Some things were higher, other expenses dropped out altogether. There was no carfare to pay, for example, and that is an important item in a big city. My laundry bills ceased from troubling, for I did not wear a stiff collar more than half a dozen times. There was absolutely no fuel expense, for we burned driftwood. The oil lamps cost about the same as illuminating gas. Milk cost a cent more a quart. Meat was expensive, but ocean and bay teemed with sea food. Soft-shell clams could be dug close by, "without money and without price," all summer long.

There were two little summer stores on the beach, where almost all staples, of standard quality, could be bought at city prices. Fresh vegetables, berries, etc., were usually more expensive. Meat could be ordered by mail from Babylon, and would come over on a morning boat the next day.

Our summer was a joy from beginning to end. We dressed as we pleased and bathed right in front of our bungalow.

BEAUTY IN HOMES OF THE POOR

Sincerity and harmony two factors

IN AN entertaining article on "Beauty in the Home," in the Woman's Home Companion, appears the following:

"I have seen the homes of many classes and not a few of the palatial homes of the rich, and yet the two homes most beautiful among all I have seen were not rich homes at all, poor ones rather, actually poor. One of them was the home of a woman who made a living for herself, and for three people dependent on her, by her writings. The other was the home of French peasants of the better class.

"And what made the beauty of these places? It would be hard to say exactly, but it was there. There was great simplicity in the furniture, yet entire fitness; nothing pretended. That was, I am sure, one secret of the beauty of these places. Everything was what it was, and no more—sincere as the morning or the earnest face of a beautiful and sincere woman. Everything was scrupulously clean and there was a sweet order that was as satisfying as is

well-harmonized music. There was not a thing too much, and everything counted.

"In the peasant's cottage was a shelf not far from the window, holding the only real luxury and treasure—a few best dishes, plainly kept there for the honor and service of particular guests.

The light in the room was bright, yet well-tempered, and in the rather deep easement stood two flowering geraniums, their blooms, of a fairly thrilling geranium color, lit up with sunlight—a high and beautiful note of color in a gently tempered and harmonious room. The whole place and the harmony of it indicated music quiet and sustained, more than anything else. There was not a jarring color in it, nor a pretentious article, nor anything superfluous or lacking in use. The furnishings of it, all told, could have been bought for a few dollars, yet there it was, a place of real beauty, a place to remember, a place in which to rest and be glad, a place of lovely homeliness and of comfort."

PREPARED IN A CHAFING DISH

Combinations that are very pleasing

THE remains of a roast may be dropped into the chafing dish, which is guaranteed to turn out something good. Suppose you have enough veal to fill two cups when it is chopped or cut into dice. Take the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs and rub them to a paste with one tablespoonful of butter. Put this into the chafing dish with one cupful of milk and cook until smooth. Add the veal and one cupful of asparagus tips which have been cooked. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of paprika.

Chicken croquettes may be prepared easily if the chicken is chopped rather fine beforehand, says the San Diego Union. With four cupfuls of the meat mix one cupful of bread-crums, three eggs, salt, pepper and paprika to taste. Form this into cylinders, dip into egg and bread-crums and fry to a delicate brown in the chafing dish. Creamed chicken may also be prepared and instead of being served on toast may be put into hot patty shells.

Our Swiss friends are famous for their good cheese dishes, of which cheese toast is one of the simplest. To make this you should melt a tablespoonful of butter in a chafing dish and add one cup milk, one cup of fine bread-crums and two cups of grated cheese. Cook until the cheese is melted; then add a little salt, dry mustard and red peppers (these should have been mixed first) and

lastly two eggs slightly beaten. Serve on toast.

Various smoked products find a worthy field of action in the chafing dish. For instance, there's finnan haddie, which makes a most appetizing dainty. Make a white sauce, season it well, and add the fish cut in dice, and cook five or six minutes. This is very good on crisp, hot crackers.

CIRCULAR TRAYS

Circular serving trays of wicker for porch teas, with platted tops, may be had for \$1.50, says the New York Press. These, of course, must have the circular tray cloths added. Such trays in gray wicker are newer and exceedingly pretty, though the white unstained will always be in demand. The gray trays have a center of Japanese grass cloth showing the bird of paradise design.

TO DESTROY WEEDS

If you have difficulty in keeping the weeds out of your gravel walks, make a strong brine with one pound of rock salt and four quarts boiling water. While boiling hot, pour on the weeds and the roots usually will all be destroyed, says Los Angeles Express. Be careful not to let the salt solution come in contact with the roots of plants.

FASHIONS AS SEEN IN NEW YORK

Boleros and bolero effects popular

WHILE dresses look more elaborate this year because of the draped effects that are the prevailing mode, they are in reality easier to make than the severely tight costumes where every inch of line and every detail of finish was conspicuous. The long straight silhouette remains unchanged, but the narrowness at the foot of the skirt is relieved by inserted plait or slashes, slight fulness of materials at the waist, and simple but pretty draperies that are easily achieved, writes Fannie Field from New York.

Boleros and bolero effects such as are shown in the picture, are extremely popular, and the kimono sleeve with the seam dropped half way down between

shoulder and elbow is seen on the best liked models. Buttons are not used as extravagantly as last year, but judiciously placed, are still a most important trimming feature of all sorts of costumes, and serve to introduce a contrasting color note in many attractive ways. A waist of black veiled, and trimmed white lace or net will have a few little crystal buttons in lime green, or amber that are very important items in the general effect.

Waists are made looser and larger than ever, and belts placed low on coats and jackets, and sashes and girdles galore with all sorts of dresses, still further emphasize the fact that waist curves are unfashionable. The slim, straight outline that reduces the apparent size of the hips is however quite contradicted in any of the many three-quarter draped coats now so much worn. These are tight at the bottom of the garment and loose as bags everywhere else, with sleeves in raglan or kimono cut, and are most popular in matasse cloths, sponges and figured goods of other weaves. Linings are in contrasting tone as a rule, though self colors are considerably employed. These figured cloths "trim themselves" and need little extra garniture and should be selected in coloring that will harmonize or prettily contrast with all the frocks in one's outfit, when they will prove most useful and desirable additions.

There is simply no end to the uses made of ribbons this year. Not only are they first favorites for hat trimmings, but in broaded styles especially they are employed with telling effect for the collars, vests, cuffs, sashes and girdles that trim many plain dresses in fetching fashion. Ribbons with patterns in broaded velvet are costly as elegant, but it takes only a very little of these to achieve the smartest trimmings, and, moreover, they are easy to place by amateur or professional dressmaker.

One can find almost any known weave reproduced in cotton dress goods. Besides the extremely popular ratine or towelling goods, there are mercerized marquises so silky it is hard to believe they are cotton; voiles and crepes that are both delicate and practical, since they launder with greatest success; cotton serges and mercerized poplins that make stunning and practical tailored frocks and suits, and all the host of bordered goods in printings that take the place of any other trimming, and make up smartly in any of the many models that are designed, especially for this class of goods.

MOTOR VEIL

Motor veils in gray taupe or mulberry-colored chiffon cloth of half-yard width are finished along one edge with a narrow pocket, through which is run a fine ribbon that draws up the fulness to fit about the crown-base of any hat, says the Washington Herald.

The lower side of the veil is gathered into a three-inch wide, narrow knife-plated strip of the chiffon, which fastens at the back under a small bow of soft-toned velvet and makes the neatest possible finish at the nape of the neck. The frill-bordered veil is much more practical than is the one whose ends must be drawn about the throat and tied, as it positively cannot blow loose. Moreover, not so much material is needed. Any amateur seamstress can fashion one of them.

Tatting may be made of the linen or cotton thread, and of thread of any number. The heavy thread is preferable for all but finest gowns or lingerie.

RIGHT WAY TO USE FLAVORINGS

It makes a difference how they are added

VANILLA should not be used with any very sweet dish, as it is apt to make the flavor rather cloying; but in a cake or pudding which contains only a little sugar, it is often very nice.

Unless your hand is exceptionally steady you had better not pour out the vanilla from the bottle, or instead of a drop or two you will get a little stream. It is better to pour the vanilla on to a lump of sugar. Then, if too much comes out, you can break off part of the lump, and so get only the exact quantity which you require.

Use fresh lemons instead of lemon essence whenever you can get them. You can put a squeeze of lemon juice into pastry, or a cake or pudding of the split kind, but you must not put it into milk pudding or sauce, for it would curdle the milk and make the whole thing lumpy, says the San Diego Union.

Instead you must cut a bit of thin lemon rind, and let it simmer gently in the milk for a few minutes; then take out the rind, and go on making your pudding. Or you may rub a couple of lumps of sugar on the outside, and then add them to the pudding.

If you want to make a soup or stew taste of onion, without actually having a piece of onion in it, you may cut open your vegetable and rub it on each little bit of meat. Or you may fry a few slices of onion with a little dripping, at the bottom of the pan which is to contain the stew and then take out the slices before putting in the other materials.

A little onion, chopped and added to the greens, improves their flavor in a wonderful way. It is also very nice with dried peas, lentils or beans.

Just a touch of mustard is very good with any dish that contains cheese, macaroni cheese, or anything of that kind. Many people prefer it to pepper,

which is rather too heating for all palates.

A couple of cloves, put into an apple tart, bring out the flavor of the fruit and make it taste warm and fresh.

Many people, too, who do not care for spice in a pudding, will welcome a tiny stick of cinnamon, which has been simmered in the milk with which the pudding is made.

A mustard sauce is very nice with any kind of fish that tends to be a little greasy, such as fried herring or mackerel. Mix a small pinch of mustard powder into the flour with which the sauce is made. Add a squeeze of lemon juice, smooth the flour with a little water, and mix it as for a plain white sauce.

Perhaps you do not know how very delicious fried apples are with sausages. Peel and core them in the usual way, cutting them into very thin slices. Then, after the sausages are cooked, fry up the apples quickly in the dripping which is left in the pan. When they are quite brown arrange them round the sausages, and serve the whole very hot.

COULIBAC

Have ready rich pastry dough and roll it very thin. Spread this with a savory meat of mushrooms cooked and chopped, hard-cooked eggs and cold veal; moisten with butter and broth, and roll it like a roly-poly. Place in a baking dish, sprinkle with crumbs and bake one hour. Slice and serve with a sauce seasoned with vinegar.—Janesville Gazette.



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TRIED RECIPES

SAUTED BEANS

COLD cooked beans may be recooked this way, though freshly cooked ones are, of course, nicer. To each pound of beans allow one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, salt and pepper. Cut the beans into fairly thin shreds, wash them in cold water, then cook them in fast-boiling salted water. When the beans are tender, drain off the water and dry lightly in a cloth. Put them in a clean frying pan and toss them gently in it over the fire until they are dry and very hot; then add the butter, parsley, lemon juice and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Make them very hot, and serve in a hot vegetable dish.

WITTE KOOL

Pull off the outside leaves of a white cabbage, then from underneath cut out the middle stalk, wash the cabbage otherwise whole. Boil in salted water until tender, drain and serve with the following sauce:

Cook one small chopped onion, one bay-leaf, a bit of thyme and a piece of Spanish pepper in two tablespoonsfuls of butter. Add two and one half tablespoonsfuls of flour and then, gradually, one half cupful of milk, one cupful and one half cupful of soup-stock or boiling water, and one half cupful of the water in which the cabbage has cooked. Cook ten minutes and pour through a strainer over the cabbage. Delineator.

RUSSIAN SOUP

Put two tablespoonsfuls of butter or sue in a soup kettle, and when hot add two large onions chopped fine and a pint of tender cabbage chopped fine. Fry brown and add two tablespoonsfuls of flour. Season with salt and pepper and minced parsley; add a quart of stock and simmer for an hour. Fry a few small balls of sausages until brown; add the sausages to the soup with a cup of tarragon vinegar and serve.

COULIBAC

Have ready rich pastry dough and roll it very thin. Spread this with a savory meat of mushrooms cooked and chopped, hard-cooked eggs and cold veal; moisten with butter and broth, and roll it like a roly-poly. Place in a baking dish, sprinkle with crumbs and bake one hour. Slice and serve with a sauce seasoned with vinegar.—Janesville Gazette.

Doesn't It Appeal to You This Way?

Since there is so much good being done in the world every day, and the good that we all like to hear and read about, why consider anything else? Why not publish in a daily newspaper just the news of the good? That is the thought which gave the Monitor its start. Isn't it a pleasure to read the real, constructive news of the day free from all reference to anything which leaves an unpleasant impression? To have a paper received in the home which may be read by children means much to every parent. The Monitor is a paper educators and students find helpful and the study of the Monitor's news and editorials has become of increasing value not alone in educational institutions but in other newspaper offices as well. Housekeepers in deciding purchases for the home find that they are rendering themselves a real service in buying household needs from Monitor advertisers. The paper will not knowingly publish any misleading, offensive or untrue advertising and its care in investigating the methods as well as the reliability of its advertisers practically eliminates the likelihood of waste and deceit. The confidence and reliance in Monitor advertisers is found to be well placed.

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Week's News and Reviews in the World of Literature

WORDS OF COUNSEL TO JEWS IN MR. STRAUS' "THE AMERICAN SPIRIT"

Race Leader's Work Breathes His Loyalty to Institutions of the U. S. and His Strong Feeling for Liberty of Conscience

DESERVING OF PRAISE

In 1818, John Adams, the Massachusetts statesman, writing to M. M. Noah of New York, whose name revealed his race, said, "I have had occasion to be acquainted with several gentlemen of your nation and to transact business with some of them, whom I found to be men of as liberal minds, as much honor, probity, generosity and good breeding as I have known in any sect of religion or philosophy."

At that time most of the Jews of the United States were of Spanish or Portuguese origin, coming hither in many cases by way of the Spanish possessions in America and endowed with worldly goods to a far greater extent than is the case now with the average immigrant coming from Russia's ghettos. Twenty years later a large exodus of Jews from Germany took place to America; and at first they received precisely the same condescending treatment from the Spanish and Portuguese pioneers that the Russian Jews in turn have received recently from the German immigrants of the mid-nineteenth century. Out of this triple strain, in the opinion of Jacob Schiff, is to emerge ultimately the "American Jew," the finest specimen of his race—finest because a fusion-product and also because of birth and education under favoring environmental conditions with a minimum of anti-Semitic feeling to contend with.

So swiftly is the Jewish population of the country rising in volume and in power—political, financial and intellectual—that it is a matter of congratula-

tion that Oscar Straus, in his book "The American Spirit" (The Century Company \$2.00) has gone beyond his advertised subject to devote several of the chapters of the book to reproduction of some of his most important words of counsel to his co-religionists. The American spirit in terms of Christianity has been defined by successive generations of thinkers of an Aryan and mainly Anglo-Celtic stock. To know how it is conceived by men of Semitic stock and long in touch with Teutonic and Sclavonic civilizations prior to coming to America has yet to be fully disclosed. In Mary Antin's remarkable book "The Promised Land" the woman with this Slavic background speaks; but the Russian-Jewish adult man has yet to bate his heart and his mind about America.

Mr. Straus and his distinguished brothers are of the liberal German-Jewish element that found a likely place of safe retreat in the United States when German revolutionaries were forced to flee in the mid-nineteenth century. In the thought of these pioneers, whether expressed in glowing prose or rhapsody, the United States was "the promised land, the new Canaan, the exemplar of justice, the sanctuary of liberty, the haven of peace." Though Mr. Straus has not been without some of the sorrows incident to humanity in general and to his race in particular, he writes of America today in terms more of the less loyal and lyrical. In a career that has carried him to higher and more political honor than ever have fallen to a man of his race he has lost none of his passion for liberty of conscience, none of his admiration for religious tolerance and his practice of charity toward men of all races and creeds. Not without considerable significance is his present identification with an independent political party calling itself "progressive." Like other men of his race, he has thrown in his lot of late years with the social forces that are insisting

on stricter control of corporate wealth. A merchant, he is a radical who puts personality above property, and thus controverts two points in Disraeli's saying that, "The bias of the Jew is to religion, property and natural aristocracy."

Several of the essays or addresses in this collection have to do with problems of diplomacy, especially those that arise from disputed issues of nationality. Mr. Straus' career as a diplomat naturally forced this matter upon his attention. Others of the essays are his estimates of men whom he has known or worked with. Of these, the greatest, according to the appraiser, was John Hay, whom when he lived, the Jews looked upon as a friend to their race and for whom they since have erected costly memorials.

One thing a reading of this collection of utterances by a leader of his race does for a Gentile reader of ancient New England stock is to elevate in his estimation the rank of the preacher of tolerance, Roger Williams, to whom Rhode Island owes its beginnings. Mr. Straus has written a book about this great man whom the Puritans exiled. In this collection there also is an estimate of the same personage. It is the point of view of Roger Williams, rather than that of the Puritan hierarchy, that now dominates all New England, and, in fact, the nation. That a time may not come for a neo-Puritan movement, who shall

say? Mr. Straus, as has been intimated, is not posing as a profound writer on the genius and spirit of America, and if my reader buys this book expecting that he is to read something equal to the work in political philosophy of men like Moltke and Woodrow Wilson, he plies in vain. Neither as a stylist nor as a thinker is Mr. Straus to be appraised as among the great men of his race; but as a man of affairs and education, willing to serve his own people and the country at the same time, he deserves all praise for his patriotism and good sense.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Commenting on the appointment of Walter Hines Page to be the United States ambassador in this country, the Athenaeum observes that in this appointment the literary traditions of the post are being maintained. Mr. Page is a man of the South, and in 1910 gave some of his views on education and politics in the Southern publication here without a name. He has made experience in the world of letters, for besides his work with publishers, he has edited the Forum, the Atlantic Monthly, and the Worlds Work.

Unusually intimate pictures of court life in Berlin are promised in a novel to be called "The Ambassador," and to be published by Heinemann before the end of this month. The nom-de-plume of William Wrothley appears on the title page.

Among the Browning relies, the sale of which is arousing so much interest, is a drawing done by D. G. Rossetti, and entitled "Tennyson reading 'Maud'." It is well described as "an unique record of a wonderful literary occasion." This reading was made by Tennyson to the Brownings, Rossetti and Rossetti on Sept. 27, 1855, and Mrs. Browning subsequently wrote about it to Miss Mitford as follows: "One of the pleasantest things which has happened to us here is the coming down on us of the Laureate, who is a drawing done by D. G. Rossetti, and entitled "Tennyson reading 'Maud'." It is well described as "an unique record of a wonderful literary occasion." This reading was made by Tennyson to the Brownings, Rossetti and Rossetti on Sept. 27, 1855, and Mrs. Browning subsequently wrote about it to Miss Mitford as follows: "One of the pleasantest things which has happened to us here is the coming down on us of the Laureate, who is a drawing done by D. G. 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Telling of the constructive activities in the world's work, and the championship of important issues looking toward the common good, constitute the main ideals of Clean Journalism



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

as an exponent of newspaper-making of this character, is learning that the widespread appreciation of an effort to print a daily journal which reflects wholesomeness, interest and thorough grasp of public questions, is strong evidence of the general desire and demand for a paper which seeks to measure up to high ideals in journalistic standards. The clean newspaper must of necessity be as wholesome and dependable in its advertising space as it is in its news columns, and as sincere and thorough in its news report as it is in its editorial stand and expression.

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Boston Sees Exhibit of Cubist Art Works in Copley Hall

"Procession," "Figure Descending Stairs" and Other Works of New Schools on Exhibition Excite Variety of Comment

COLOR ABOVE FORM

A comprehensive exhibition of the latest European tendencies in painting and sculpture was opened today in Copley hall and will continue for three weeks.

Examples of new works, mostly by Frenchmen, Spaniards and Englishmen, fill every available wall. None of the "advanced" work by American painters is shown in Boston, owing to the limitations of space. What is presented, however, gives a vivid idea of the variety of experimentation now going on abroad in an effort to enlarge the possibilities of art expression.

The experiment would seem to follow four general tendencies, post-impressionist, symbolist, futurist and cubist.

As one steps within the door three of the four schools may be taken in with a single dazed circuit of the hall. The left wall is given over to Van Gogh, Gauguin and Cézanne, the post-impressionist pioneers. The stage at the end of the hall is filled with huge and gaudy works of Matisse, the "post-post-impressionist." Almost the whole right wall is taken up by 36 of Redon's symbolical paintings, and through the door of Allston hall may be seen the most puzzling canvas of the super-puzzling cubist, Picasso. This work, entitled "The Procession, Seville," looks like a pyramid of red headed, black-backed parallelopipeds marching up a mountain top into sky laid off in blue and white cubes.

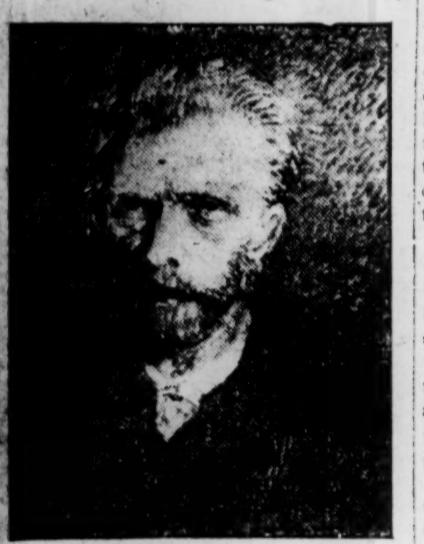
Purposes Changed

But, to proceed from the known to the unknown, it may be well to begin with Van Gogh, the painter who 20 years ago abandoned impressionism as too academic and sought to express his ideas of nature in his own way. In comparison with much of the other work on view his 18 paintings seem staid and conservative.

"Milk, Montmartre," is a center of attraction and is really charming. The hillside is painted for the sake of the many lovely patches of color made by the tiny gardens and their little dwellings. The sky is stippled in with pleasantly blended blue and soft white. The whole is highly luminous as a result of the vibration of light from the peculiar brush strokes of this painter. Each patch of color is laid off in wavy parallel ridges at an angle to the line of ridges of a patch of another color. The color looks as if combed on with a flourish of the wrist.

Van Gogh saw nature laid off in accentuated curves, apparently, or at least, he so painted nature. "The Big Olive Tree" is pleasantly decorative and simple in color and design. The much talked of "Ball of Arles," an early work, seems inspired by Manet, who did the

Portrait of Pioneer in Post-Impressionism Painted by Himself



VINCENT VAN GOGH

same thing in 1866. "Head and Shoulders" of a young woman, an arrangement in yellow and green, is painted with a blue-black background.

Still Life Represented

There are several fascinating still life works in very low key of color. "In the Woods" shows a thinned forest reduced to design with two persons walking in luxuriant grass filled with yellow flowers.

The self-portrait is a convincing revelation of an apparently sincere man. The color is combed into the reddish hair and beard that frame the pale, intense face. The background and shoulders are blue. It is said that Van Gogh taught himself all he knew about painting. His works show that he learned much and that he saw nature laid out in the curious formula of curves that is seen in the early Chinese paintings but observed with ocular eyes.

Gauguin, too, was self-taught and that he was primitive by nature is evident from his half-savage pictures of the wholly savage life of the Tahiti natives. He, too, was a painter of color, ignoring values to the extent of laying off his elemental lines flatly in sharp, poster-like masses. In one of his 12 paintings are seen patches of magenta, deep blue, dark green, light green, crimson, yellow and brown. Cézanne, also primitive in his tastes, painted peasant life in a similarly half-savage manner. He is among

ORIENTAL SYMBOLISM IN EVIDENCE



Odilon Redon promotes decorative formulas

painters what Gorky is among writers, apparently. There are 13 of his works.

Matisse is represented by 43 canvases which are gorgeous in massed screaming hues, laid on like those of crude posters. This painter is said to have been a master draftsman until he began to do the huge, dislocated figures now paints. He has declared that he tries to see form like the child of 10, unschooled in art technique. Rumor has it that he now draws with his left hand, his right having become automatically academic. To the unprejudiced his works are as ugly as meaningless cutouts.

Finish Avoided

The 36 paintings by Odilon Redon range from such highly symbolical subjects as "Two Sublunar Beings Winging Through Space" to a very commonplace crimson geranium in a red pot, such as a first year art student might practise on. He is interesting in his still life vases of flowers with hovering butterflies, and in one or two classical myths in somber tones of brown and sepia. All his work looks half-finished and much of it shows Chinese influence. A dozen French painters of the last decade surpass him in the symbolic paintings, in which he uses all the colors known to the palette.

Poster technique, carried to high degree, is seen in the paintings of Augustus Johns, though much of his work has a seeming crudeness or form that doubtless calls in the unprejudiced observer for educative influence, which, according to the catalogue is the purpose of the exhibition. Color, not form or light and shade values, is to dominate the painting of the future, to judge from the paintings in Copley hall, granting the claim of these men that they have something to say.

But other elements than mere color and new formulas of form are to be found in Allston hall, which the cubists and futurists have to themselves. It seems that these very new painters are not altogether at harmony, for already there is a post-cubist movement and an advanced futurist party, with one group of each school not approving of what all other groups are doing.

Picasso, apparently, is the solid conservative leader of the futurists, and he shows his progression from the objective black portrait "Mme. Soler," through the beginnings of cubic dissolution of "The Woman and the Pot of Mustard," to still lifes which are composed of layers of black and brown slabs, absolute symbols, the select say, of M. Picasso's emotions when viewing objects.

At this point the progressive exhibition of painting reaches the realm of the figures.

FUTURIST ARTISTS INVITE CRITICISM



Left to right—Jacques Villon, Raymond Du Champ, Marcel Du Champ

BAY STATE NEWS

MARLBORO

Two competitive entertainments will be held by the men and women members of Highland City Provincial Lodge. The first by the women May 6, the second by the men June 3. Three judges will be selected to decide the question of superiority.

This committee has charge of preparations for the annual observance of Memorial Day, John A. Rawlins post, G. A. R.; Commander Walter S. Goss, B. F. Hatfield, John Boggs, Charles F. Robinson, Henry K. Steward, John Cavanaugh, Thomas Boggs, William Hamilton, Frank Bean and George Spofford.

LYNNFIELD

The new social committee appointed for the Lynnfield Center Civic League includes Miss Lillian Derby, chairman; Mrs. Millie Hasty, Mrs. Robert B. Hawley, Mrs. Charles Robinson, Mrs. John Head, Mrs. Lyman B. Taylor, Mrs. George Greaver, Mrs. John Bartlett, Mrs. Franklin W. Freeman, Mrs. William Northrup, Mrs. Marcello Hutchinson, Mrs. Charles McCarthy and Mrs. Charles Powell.

The Girls Country Club is planning a May festival and concert for May 18.

WEYMOUTH

The Old Colony Club has elected: President, Mrs. Christopher Sennett; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frederick Bauer, Miss Marion Tirrell; recording secretary, Mrs. William Wagner; corresponding secretary, Miss Florence K. Howe; treasurer, Mrs. Nelson Gay; directors, Miss Anna Kennedy, Mrs. Harrison Cole, Mrs. William Foitier, Mrs. Elmer Thayer and Mrs. Charles Brown; custodian, Mrs. Leonard Bicknell; auditors, Miss Helen Rockwood and Mrs. Henry S. Stowers.

CHELSEA

George W. Peppin will give a lecture on Switzerland and Italy, illustrated with the stereopticon, in the vestry of the Baptist church this evening.

A reception will be tendered this evening at the Mt. Bellingham Methodist church to the Rev. A. L. Howe, who has returned to the church for the coming year at the recent conference, and Mrs. Howe, by the Ladies Aid Society and the official board of the church.

STONEHAM

New officers elected by the Woman's Club are: President, Mrs. Ella A. Hovey; vice-presidents, Mrs. Nellie L. Patch, Mrs. Ada L. Webber; recording secretary, Mrs. Carrie M. Urquhart; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ellen L. Fyler; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie A. Berry; directors, Mrs. Bertha T. Wilson, Mrs. Carrie A. Hamlin, Mrs. Clara L. Back, Mrs. Maude S. Hills, Mrs. Leontine L. Troubetzkoy, Mrs. Bertha O. Bailey.

EAST LEXINGTON

The ladies of this place have formed the Follen Study Club for the study of religious and other subjects. Miss Pearl Wright has been elected president, and other officers are: Vice-president, Miss Mattie K. Wilson; secretary and treasurer, Miss Theima Phillips. The club will hold a business and social meeting the first Wednesday in each month at the homes of the various members.

WINCHESTER

Alterations to the town hall are to be made by the selectmen. Clockrooms, ladies' parlors and anterooms are to be constructed.

A conference is to be held between town officials and officials of the Boston & Maine railroad relative to the construction of a foot passageway underground at the Boston & Maine tracks in Winchester square.

MAYNARD

Miss Ruth Smith has been named valedictorian of the graduating class at the Maynard high school, having received the highest scholarship during the four years in high school. Miss May Parkin is the salutatorian.

A concert will be given in Cooperative Hall Wednesday evening by the members of the Maynard brass band.

MIDDLEBORO

The Middleboro Industrial Association has purchased the 25-acre tract of land on the west side of the railroad track, near the railroad station for improvement.

Arbutus Lodge, K. of P., will visit Manomet Lodge of Bourne next Wednesday evening.

MALDEN

Clean-up week ended today. The work, which was carried on by a committee composed of the presidents of the Women's Clubs and the Teachers Club, had 1826 two-horse loads of material collected during the eight days of the campaign.

CONCORD

Members of the Concord Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Willow Rebekah Lodge will observe the ninety-fourth anniversary of Odd Fellowship with a joint supper and entertainment in Assembly hall, Wednesday evening.

HANOVER

There is a prospect that the annual field day of the boy scouts of this section of the state will be held in this town this summer. Officials of the scouts have been in town recently looking up suitable sites for the establishment of the camp.

ABINGTON

The Woman's Social Circle of the North Baptist church held a guest's night in the vestry this evening.

MONITOR CARRIER BOYS SPREAD CLEAN JOURNALISM IDEAS IN MINNEAPOLIS



Group of busy youngsters who distribute The Christian Science Monitor in western city

among the members of the Sunday school. Regular routes are allotted and the scope of the distribution is constantly broadening. The young carriers use the street cars, ride on their wheels or walk from street to street, according to the distances to be covered. Each carrier is equipped with a neat canvas bag and instructions are that copies of the papers to be delivered must be clean, just as the contents of the newspaper are designed to be clean.

Once a month the carriers meet with the Monitor committee, and at this regular business meeting reports are heard and a talk is given by some committee member as to what will best promote the work of the Monitor. The accompanying photograph shows a group of the carriers in front of the Second church at Second avenue, S and Eleventh

among the members of the Sunday school.

Further steps to organize a neighborhood club for cooperative buying will be taken tonight for New York and Washington, where they are to shake hands with President Wilson, visit the public buildings and pass the spring recess. The exhibit showing the difference in price of groceries bought at wholesale and retail will still be on display, and after it has been explained the names of those who wish to join the buyers' club will be taken. Councillor John J. Attridge is president of the association.

On Tuesday evening the Six Jolly Sisters will present "Little Women" at the Union, and on Friday evening the Calumet Club will present "The Lady from Oklahoma."

On Thursday evening the young people of Hale house will hold a dancing assembly at Parker Memorial. On Friday evening, at the same place, the annual exhibit of the house will be held. Work from the industrial classes will be shown, and there will be an exhibit of fancy dancing and of some of the gymnasium activities. Regular class work is to be resumed Wednesday and will continue to the middle of May.

Yesterday afternoon the Students Club of Denison house, 93 Tyler street, heard an illustrated lecture on "Italy" by Miss Adelita Pearson, and the Travel Club had the same pleasure in the evening. A meeting of the Circulo Italo-Americano is to be held at the house Friday evening.

The neighborhood reception held at the house last Thursday evening was a notable success. About 400 attended and were shown the work done in the children's classes as well as many fine specimens of Italian and Syrian arts and crafts done by the women of the neighborhood. Entertainment was furnished by a group of girls from the Weston school, and there was also an exhibit of folk dancing. Other features of the week were two boys' parties and a play given by a club of little girls.

Preparations are being made by Cotage Place Neighborhood House, 1649 Columbus avenue, for the annual exhibit on the afternoon of May 6, and for the maypole party to be given in cooperation with Buggles street neighborhood house at Elmwood gymnasium on May 9.

The Children's Dramatic Club of the Ruggles street neighborhood house is to give a flower play, "The Enchanted Garden," at the house Thursday afternoon for parents and friends, and on Friday evening for the Story Telling Club. Tuesday evening one of the older girls' cooking classes will give a party for its young men friends.

The words of "Dick the Dreamer," the comic opera which is to be given in the Boston Opera house on the evening of May 8 and the afternoon of May 10 for the benefit of the Francis E. Willard settlement, were written by Mrs. C. D. Knowlton, and the music by Mrs. J. W. Courtney. The opera is based on the story of Dick Whittington. Tickets may be obtained at the settlement, 44 Chambers street, at the Assembly Club and at Herricks.

The Rev. Dr. Lee S. McColister, dean of Tufts College; Mrs. Frederick T. Lord of the Women's Municipal League, and other well-known Boston people were among the speakers at the reception given in honor of Mrs. Hannah C. Smith by the councilors and residents of Robert Gould Shaw house last Saturday evening in the rooms of the settlement.

The fair held by the Mothers Club on Wednesday afternoon to raise money for furnishing a room in the Daytona Industrial School, Florida, was so successful that the proceeds amounted to \$40 more than the sum which had been promised.

On Thursday afternoon at the house there is to be a meeting of the Neighborhood Improvement League to plan for a systematic cleaning up of the streets and alleys of the district.

Under the auspices of the Mazzini and Enterprise Clubs of the civic service house the final production of the opera "Pinafore" will be given at St. Mary's hall on Friday evening.

Preparations are being made by Cotage Place Neighborhood House, 1649 Columbus avenue, for the annual exhibit on the afternoon of May 6, and for the maypole party to be given in cooperation with Buggles street neighborhood house at Elmwood gymnasium on May 9.

The exercises open at 2:30 o'clock with a devotional meeting in charge of the Rev. Lynn V. Farnsworth of Saugus. A program of addresses will begin at three o'clock, comprising "Why," by Mrs. L. E. Ware of Worcester; "How," by Miss Katherine C. Bourne; "Teacher Training," by Miss Lucy M. Gardner of Salem; and "Four Essentials in Sunday School Work," by Hamilton S. Conant, general secretary Massachusetts Sunday School Association of Boston.

At 6:15 o'clock there will be a supper at which the speakers will be Arthur F. Moody, the Rev. George E. Heath, Ernest S. Butler and Thomas E. P. Wilson.

The evening devotional exercises at 7:30 o'clock will be conducted by the Rev. Donald H. Gerrish, pastor of the St. Paul's church. There will be addresses by Prof. Norman E. Richardson of Boston University, and Dr. L. J. Birney, dean of the school of theology, Boston University.

WEBSTER

The King's Daughters meet this evening at the home of Mrs. Charles Kosemeyer, Prospect street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS OF ESSEX COUNTY TO CONVENE

LYNN, Mass.—On Thursday, May 8, the Southern Essex district Sunday school convention will be held at St. Paul's church, Lynn. George C. Melville of Swampscott is president of the dis-

COWS TO BE TESTED AND MILK COST FIGURED FOR DAIRYMEN

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The extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, which is fostering the dairy association movement in the state, reports that the stock judging contests instituted at the county fairs last fall are to be continued this year. Already a large number of fairs have arranged for these contests and many more are entering. The prizes offered by the local fairs are liberal enough to attract at least local attention and the fact that the winners have an opportunity to go to Brockton and there compete for \$200 in scholarships at the Massachusetts Agricultural College has attracted many boys who are interested in live stock.

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JOHN T. DAVIS Come in, "Let's keep our acquaintance in repair." A. B. Lewis.

LEWIS' FASHION, 1116 Walnut st.

MILLINERY

MISS MINNIE L. MILLER Home Phone S. 571.

MISS MINNIE L. MILLER MILLINERY. 3239 Troost Ave.

PERINELL, Milliner. Designer. "Meets individual needs." Bell phone Grand 2999.

EGNER MILLINERY Prices Reasonable. Home Phone 6000 Main. 216 East 11th st.

REAL ESTATE

WESTMOOR IRRIGATED FARMS—Independent Irrigation; easy terms. H. D. Yoder, Gen'l Agt., 105 West St. Phone 2349 Main.

REPAIR SHOP

NEED BAHR, 1019 East 23rd st.

Bicycle, Electric and Key Work. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Phone S. 18.

SHOES

BESEY AVERY CO. Latest Novelties. Greatest Values, Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

SHOE SHOP

WALK OVER BOOT SHOP Leaven Leaven, Walnut Street MEN AND WOMEN

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

BOOK AND ART SHOP BOOKS, MOTTOES, PICTURES, Lesson Markers, etc. BOOK AND ART SHOP, 105 Plymouth bldg., Minneapolis.

STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY

THE BOOK NOOK Stationery, Office Supplies, Confectionery. Baker Bldg. Phone 197.

TANICABS

CITY CAB & TAXI CO. Bell, Main 5-515. Home 4-387.

W. J. & M. C. Conley Props. 105 Howard.

ELECTRICIANS

PRINZ ELECTRICAL COMPANY—House wiring and repair work. Everything electrical. 104 E. Alder St. Phone 1902.

FLYING AND DYEING

STEAM DYE WORKS, 16 North Second St. Phone 716. Clothing Cleaned and Pressed. Hats Reblocked.

PAINTING AND DYEING

WE HURRY—The Cater Transfer and Storage Co., for moving vans and baggage wagons. Phone Main 3285 or A 3285.

TANICABS

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY WANTED (15-18); out, clean, and of good habits; salary, \$5 to start; good opportunity for advancement; only a boy answering above requirements will be considered. Apply immediately to Mrs. E. N. LEARNED, 1001 Beacon st., Boston. 1

A YOUNG MAN wanted to learn the wholesale grocery business; must be good plain writer and correct at figures; to one who has ambition to become a boy to start. \$8. C. B. SMITH & BRO., 51 Fulton st., Boston. 1

A YOUNG MAN (16-18) for general work for advancement; good opportunity for advancement; write stating age, experience, if any, and give references. J. M. HATHAWAY, Box 5228, Boston. 28

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—A woman who will give willing service in return for a good home, good room, and board; no charge for room; a place by telephoning Main 6775; 4 adults in family. WM. B. LIVERMORE, Reading, Mass. 29

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Experienced protestant woman to help with housework; write or call on Mrs. SHERMAN, 1754 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass. 3

A YOUNG MAN (16-18) for general work for advancement; good opportunity for advancement; write stating age, experience, if any, and give references. J. M. HATHAWAY, Box 5228, Boston. 28

CARVER—Wanted, first class, marble carver. Apply to H. C. EVANS & CO., 7 Huntington st., Boston. 3

CHEESE—Pastry cook, assistant cook and helper for Maine seashore hotel, June 20 to Sept. 5; wages, \$10. \$10; best of references; and references required. \$10. FRANCIS H. BURNHAM, 100 Summer av., Reading, Mass. 28

COAT MAKER, experienced, wanted immediately, steady position. G. M. GARDNER, 32 Monument sq., Leominster, Mass. 3

CLOTHED MAN wanted for general housework, inside and out; references required. MRS. DANA, Bright rd., Belmont, Mass. 28

COMPOSITOR (job work), at Newton, Mass. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 28

EXPERIENCED COOK wanted for boys' camp (male); camp opens July 5; references required. F. J. TAYLOR, Merriam, Mass. 3

JANITOR, licensed, wanted, DODGE & HAYPEK PARK GAS CO., 1223 River st., Hyde Park, Mass. 3

MACHINISTS—Bench and setting up hands; steady work if satisfactory. Apply to DODGE & HAYPEK PARK GAS CO., Franklin, Mass. 3

MACHINISTS—First-class machinists wanted for engine work. Apply to H. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass. 3

PORTER For a country hotel; absolutely temperate; good middle-aged man preferred; some references as to home. COLMAN BLAIR, JR., Ideal Hotel, Tilton, N. H. 29

PRINTER—Capable young man, as compositor and printer, in the printing department of a bookshop; references, WORCESTER ENVELOPE CO., Worcester, Mass. 30

SALESMAN wanted for cloak and suit department; also salesmen for domestic department; by letter only. S. DAVIS & SONS, Holyoke, Mass. 29

UPHOLSTERY MAN wanted, experienced, familiar with drapery and shade work; must be of good appearance and able to estimate on work. Apply to B. H. DODD, 100 Park St., Hartford, Conn. 28

UPHOLSTERY wanted, first-class, who has had experience in making automobile chaise seats and who is capable of doing work. W. F. WHITNEY & CO., Chair Manufacturers, South Ashburnham, Mass. 20

WANTED—Temperate, reliable, middle-aged man to do night work on a farm; must be a good worker and use references required. Apply to LOUIS D. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass. 28

WANTED—College student for the summer vacation; salary \$15-\$30 for season. M. H. HEDDER, r.m. 51, Huntington, Mass. 28

WANTED—First-class experienced Harris automatic printing pressman to take charge of two E. T. Harris, automatic presses; steady work. The C. J. FOX CO., Providence, R. I. 28

WANTED—Grocery clerk for order team; store work; must be a good worker; name, good references; 20 to 25 years old; \$10 to start with. OAK GROVE MARKET, 208 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. 28

WANTED—Experienced salesman to cover principal business centers; one successful in selling large buyers; knowledge of the fountain pen preferred. DAVIDSON & HILLER, CO., Hartford, Conn. 28

WANTED—Practical brass and aluminum worker, who could take charge of molding machine department; a young, up-to-date man desired. Call 10 to 11 a. m. to WATKINSON FOUNDRY CO., 185 Summer St., Boston. 28

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced sawing man for all-round work. Apply to W. N. BROADWAY, Everett, Mass. 28

WANTED—AT ONCE Single man, for general housework. S. B. GODFREY, Grafton, Mass. 2

WANTED—Young man, experienced cabinet maker, for factory work. Apply, stating age and experience, to PAUL F. C. WHITNEY & CO., Chair Manufacturers, Mass. 28

WANTED—CARPENTER—MAKER, first-class, workshop or furniture; a generally handy man; steady employment for right man; single or married. WILLIAM BRAY, Boldplate, Georgetown, Mass. 30

WANTED—Family or single man to handle live poultry; in certain territories, must be able to meet officials of large corporations, banks, etc.; to one who can produce an exceptional opportunity will be offered; steady work and good references required; call or write at once. THE PICTAPHONE, 208 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass. 3

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

11 PASTRY COOK—One capable of supervising serving in kitchen; fine pastries; good pay. Write E. L. BOSTON, 180 St. Beaubien st., Boston. 28

CAPABLE Protestant general girl, in family of 3 adults; good plain cooking, washing and ironing. Please call at 11 Maple, Arlington, F. C. BUSHNELL, the Arlington, Mass. 3

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER wanted; good housekeeper; steady employment for right man; single or married. WILLIAM BRAY, Boldplate, Georgetown, Mass. 30

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CHRISTIAN WOMAN wanted to cook dinner and supper for two children who attend school; also with an infant from 2 to 30; \$8-\$10 per month; good plain cook, neat and willing; give references and particulars as to ability and wages desired. Address MRS. D. C. PEARCE, 180 St. Beaubien st., Boston. 28

COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; references required; steady work. MRS. W. K. KELLOGG, 88 Jason St., Arlington; tel. Arlington 241-6. 28

COMPETENT WOMAN, ideally open; family of 3 children; delightfully small city; New England; \$7.50-\$8.50; apply. MRS. H. C. LEARNED, 59 High st., Newburyport. 3

DEMONSTRATORS for department stores; also to the home; ladies' specialties; salary and commission; references required. F. E. HILL, 30 Bromfield st., Boston. 28

DRESSMAKER WANTED to oversee up-to-date woman who understands all branches of the work. MME. CLARKE, 187 Beacon st., suite 6, Brookline. 29

EXPERIENCED GENERAL MAID for family of two; no washing; must be good cook and waitress. MRS. F. D. WAXMAN, 81 Beacon st., Boston. B. B. 3016. 28

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted to work in good home in Everett. MRS. CLAFFE, Room 301, 462 Boylston st., Boston. 28

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—A woman who will give willing service in return for a good home, good room, and board; no charge for room; a place by telephoning Main 6775; 4 adults in family. WM. B. LIVERMORE, Reading, Mass. 29

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Position with elderly lady wanted by refined American woman; good reader; references. Address MISS THOMPSON, Box 166, Manchester, Conn.

DAY WORK wanted MRS. A. MACLEAN, 75 Phillips st., Roxbury, Mass.

DAY'S WORK of every kind wanted by colored woman; neat, good references. ISABELLA WAIRREN, 19 Northampton st., Boston.

ED. BOOKKEEPER, residence Malden, 40 good penman; first-class reference; experience and education; \$15; would start for less if chance for advancement; men's state free emp. office (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900.

PROTESTANT WOMAN with little girl wants position as housekeeper for middle-aged woman; 60 No. Peter st., Salem, Mass.

PROTESTANT WOMAN wants position; attendant or maid; no small children; good references. ADDIE A. YATES, 129 W. Roxbury st., Boston.

DRESSEMAKER, experienced, would like engagement; \$2 per day; can give good references. ADDIE A. YATES, 129 W. Roxbury st., Boston.

ENTERTAINER, colored girl, piano player, desires playing at summer hotel; can furnish other entertainers. L. F. RAY, 18 Duxbury st., Roxbury.

EXPERIENCED ED. girl, with good references, would like position cleaning by the day or care of office or apartment. MISS R. SMITH, 63 Sterling st., Roxbury, Mass.

FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes work to take care of dozen or plessow; should wash a sheet; \$1.50. MARY WATSON, 28 Sterling st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER wanted by colored woman with small child; experience and good references. MRS. J. JONES, 233 W. Newell st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER position, or accommodating wanted; thoroughly experienced; good references. MPS. J. CLARK, 262 Washington st., Brooklyn, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK—Residence, experience; good penman; \$6.50 mentioned. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (executive work or meeting the public), residence Fitchburg, 24, high school graduate; good references and experience. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

GOVERNESS—Young American woman desires position with young children; will teach music. JUSTINE REIS, care Mrs. Stephen S. Townsend, 92 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

HONEST, RELIABLE colored lady wants light housework or would care for children; would go to seashore if wanted; plain or ornate. MRS. DICK YOUNG, 30 Grant st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER desired position at sea; where daughter who works part time could help; highest references; plain cooking. MRS. EASTWOOD, 673 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position. MISS ELLA CHASE, 6 Howland st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wants position in plain family; of not more than 25 years; \$15. MRS. ESTHER IRWIN, 75 Mystic st., Arlington, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, matron or governess; secretary or collector, residence city; \$5; single; can speak French and English; good penman; first-class references; experience and education; \$25-\$40 month; board and room. MENTION No. 8732. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced; hotel for summer; lodges house; would like any position of trust. E. M. WALKINS, 80 Pembroke st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted in residence; good references. KATHLEEN V. VINCENT, 41 Astor st., Suite 11, Boston. Tel. B. 3508.

HOUSEWORK wanted by the day or reliable Scotch woman; best of references. JOHN MCBRIDE, 39 State st., Boston.

IRONING AND CLEANING by the day wanted by woman with good references; 20c per hour. MRS. ANNA S. JACKSON, Station A, Boston.

LAUNDRY having thorough knowledge of laundry; wide experience with children; other institutional or private. MISS V. L. PARKER, Shelburne rd., Burlington, Vt.

LADY'S MAID, residence city, age 28; single; can speak French, Italian and English; first class references, experience and education; \$30 month; board and room; MENTION No. 8732. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900.

LADY'S MAID, residence city, age 28; single; can speak French, Italian and English; first class references, experience and education; \$30 month; board and room; MENTION No. 8732. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900.

LADY'S MAID or seamstress, residence Boston; 23; married; will go anywhere; can sing and play; \$25-\$30 month; board and room. MENTION No. 8967. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900.

LAUNDRY MAID, English Protestant, wants position out of town; hands, laundry, hairdressing, and manuring. ELIZABETH HOLROYD, 10 Prospect st., Brookline, Mass.

LAUNDRY wants family or club washing at home; large sunny open yard. F. FINNARER, 341 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

LAUNDRY (colored) wants work by day; \$1.75 and fare. MRS. ALBERT BROWNE, 10 Northampton st., Boston.

LAUNDRY wanted to do at home. MRS. M. MCKENZIE, 46 Buckminster st., Boston.

LAUNDRY WORK or cleaning. MARY A. HARRIS, 35 Windsor st., suite 3, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN would like position as attendant to elderly person; near H. Hall, 16 Sheldon st., Roslindale, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER wants position in vicinity of Boston; in country; Address MISS BEARDON, 23 Chestnut st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

NEAT COLORED GIRL wants morning or afternoon work; care of children; call with LILLIAN YOUNG, 29 Cambridge Mass.

NEAT YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like light housework, waiting, chamber work, etc., to go home nights. ADDRESS EVELYN CLARK, 66 Roxbury st., Boston.

OFFICE CLERK, assistant bookkeeper, residence Revere; 20; high school graduate; first-class reference and experience; \$7; mention 9230. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900.

OFFICE WORK, residence Cambridge; 22; married; good references and experience; \$8. MENTION No. 9381. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900.

PIANIST, young woman, with experience, would like a position at a summer resort; would play with orchestra or alone. MISS MABEL J. HOULAHAN, 44 Collins st., Chestnut st., East Boston.

POSITION wanted by teacher as traveling companion or governess to go abroad. ANNA B. DETWILER, 1400 Maple av., Evanston, Ill.

POSITION as companion to residence; good number; on commission; to elderly lady; by capable woman; correspondence collected. MRS. J. ELIZABETH BAILY, Brooklyn, Miss.

POSITION wanted to do housework in family of two; no washing; to accompany to elderly lady; American Protestant. Address M. H. BERRY, 94 Lexington st., East Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

POSITION WANTED by d. housekeeper and stenographer to take charge set of books, cash, trial balance, etc.; references. Write AMELIA RABOON, 69 School st., Cambridge, Mass.

POSITION WANTED by d. housekeeper to lady traveling west; best references. MISS E. CHRISTIE, 28 Allston st., Allston, Mass.

PROOFREADER, compositor and general office work; residence West Somerville; 21; will go anywhere in Massachusetts; first-class experience and education; \$15; would start for less if chance for advancement; men's state free emp. office (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

PROTESTANT WOMAN with little girl wants position as housekeeper for middle-aged woman; 60 No. Peter st., Salem, Mass.

PROTESTANT WOMAN wants position; attendant or maid; no small children; good references. ADDIE A. YATES, 129 W. Roxbury st., Boston.

REFINED WOMAN desires position as housekeeper or as housekeeper in small family; references. MRS. C. W. DOWDE, 11 W. C. A. Temple st., Cambridge, Mass.

REFINED WOMAN desires position as housekeeper caring for older child; \$15; \$20. WARWICK st., Roxbury, Mass.

REFINED WOMAN wants position as stenographer; experienced; salary \$8 week; Boston or Cambridge preferred. MRS. S. LEVERING, 9 De Wolf st., Cambridge, Mass.

REMINISCENT teacher desires position in North; large experience with all grades; good penman; \$10. R. F. DAVIDSON, 121 W. Newell st., New York.

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REMIN

MORE THAN 1000 TO TAKE PART IN SALEM PAGEANT

Committees Begin Work on Details of Historical Entertainment Which Is to Be Enacted for Four Days in June

MILITIA A FEATURE

SALEM, Mass. Committees in charge of the work connected with the pageant of Salem, which is to be given in this city June 13, 14, 16 and 17, have been announced. They number 103, and are now engaged in preparing the details for the historical spectacle.

Already 1068 persons have been allotted parts in the pageant. The Second Corps cadets and company H of the eighth infantry have been enlisted to represent the British and Revolutionary soldiers, respectively, in such scenes as Leslie's retreat from North bridge and General Gage's coming to Salem.

That attention to detail as to proper costumes and general effects will be given, is assured by the presence of such artists as Frank W. Benson, Ross Turner, L. H. Caliga and Philip Little upon the committee, together with Professor Morse, Shirley Perley, John Robinson and other authorities on historic Salem.

The historical societies of Lynn, Newburyport, Andover, Peabody, Beverly, Danvers and Salem will participate in the presentation of many of the features dealing with personages from those places. The Boston, Marblehead and Ipswich historical societies also have been invited.

Miss Margaret MacLaren Eager, director of the pageant, expects to arrive in Salem in a few days and rehearsals will then begin. Permanent headquarters also will be opened in the center of the city. While some of the principals have already been assigned, the full list is not as yet completed. Following are the committees:

Executive committee—Mrs. Rufus D. Adams, chairman; Mrs. Josiah H. Gifford, treasurer; Mrs. Henry A. Cook, Miss Caroline O. Emmerton, Mrs. Alfred W. Putnam and Mrs. Alden P. White.

Advisory committee—Henry M. Batchelder, Frank W. Benson, L. H. Caliga, the Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, D. Philip Little, Prof. Edward S. Morse, Judge Joseph F. Quinn, John Robinson, Ross S. Turner, Alden P. White.

Advertising—Miss Mary Fabens, chairman; W. B. Cowen, Mrs. Harrison M. Davis, Mrs. Ralph B. Harris, Miss Alice Robison, Mrs. A. W. Putnam.

Pageant book—Mrs. G. A. Furness, chairman; Miss Georgianna M. Benson, Miss Elsa D'Este, Miss Anna Fessenden, Miss Amelia Harper, Mrs. William P. Parker, Mrs. William A. Pew, Ross Turner, Mrs. H. A. Cook.

Coproduction—Rufus D. Adams, chairman; William H. Colbert, Mrs. Charles S. Emmerton, Christian Lantz, Miss Lucy Perry, Mrs. Charles E. Ropes, Col. John E. Spencer, Mrs. R. E. Adams.

Cast—Miss Ellen Parker, chairman; Miss Jenny Bross, Mrs. W. B. Cowen, Mrs. Horatio Harper, Mrs. Philip Little, Mrs. F. C. Monroe, Gen. William A. Pew, Miss Elizabeth Pinckney, Mrs. William Ransford, W. O. Safford, Ross S. Turner, Mrs. A. P. White.

Movements of Vessels

The Caesar and the fleet arrived at Norfolk yard.

The Woden arrived at Philadelphia. The Stringham arrived at the Washington yard.

The Wheeling left Guantanamo for New York.

The Saturn left San Diego for Mare Island.

The Alert, the F-1, the F-2 and the F-3 left San Diego for San Pedro.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

Capt. Edgar H. Yule, second field artillery, from Oakland, Cal., to San Francisco, as inspector-instructor organized militia.

First Lieut. Thomas Ferenbaugh, medical corps, to Walter Reed general hospital.

First Lieuts. Frederick H. Sparrenberger and Francis M. Wall, medical reserve corps, from Philippines Aug. 15 to United States.

First Lieut. Charles J. Boehs, medical reserve corps, from aviation school, Texas City, to San Francisco, sailing Aug. 5 for Philippines.

First Lieut. Jay D. Whitham, medical corps, ordered from Ft. Monroe to San Francisco, sailing Aug. 5 for Honolulu.

Maj. Edward R. Schreiner, medical corps, on completion present course of instruction army service schools, ordered to Ft. Leavenworth for duty until time for sailing from San Francisco, Aug. 5 for Philippines.

Acting Dental Surgeon Lester C. Ogg, from Letterman general hospital, President of San Francisco, to San Francisco, sailing Aug. 5 for Philippines.

Acting Dental Surgeon Charles E. Sherwood, from duty Presidio of Monterey to San Francisco, sailing July 5 for Honolulu.

Acting Dental Surgeon Benjamin C. Warfield, from Madison barracks to San Francisco, July 5 for Philippines.

Albert R. White, from Ft. Des Moines to San Francisco, sailing Aug. 5 for Honolulu.

Capt. Thomas T. Firsell, eleventh infantry, six months' leave of absence.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) W. F. Cochrane, to assist inspector of machinery, works of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.

Ensign S. R. Canine, detached the Dixie, to the Dixie.

Ensign J. M. Doyle, detached the South Carolina, to Asiatic station.

Paymaster E. T. Hoopes, detached navy yard, New York, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Machinist S. H. Balgett, detached the Massachusetts, to home, wait orders.

Carpenter H. V. C. Wetmore, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster Clerk A. J. Barnum, appointment revoked.

Paymaster Clerk W. J. T. Farquhar, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Marine Corps Orders

The following officers are detached provisional brigade, Guantanamo, to original stations in United States:

Col. Lincoln Karmann, Col. George Barnett, Lieut.-Col. John A. Lejeune, Major R. H. Dunlap, Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, A. Q. M.; F. H. Delano, H. L. Beardsley, F. L. Feland, Harry R. Lay, Thomas M. Clinton, J. J. Meade and Harry O. Smith.

First Lieuts. Wattler N. Hill, Edward W. Sturdevant, Victor L. Morrison, W. C. Powers, Jr., W. D. Smith, William C. Parker, Mrs. William A. Pew, Ross Turner, Mrs. F. W. King, Brookline, N. H.

RECEIVED BY WILLIAMS—Can't occupy, must sell 250 acres 1/2 miles front on, quiet, no timber, 1000 ft. above sea level, 65 tons bay 1912, 225 Baldwells, other fine, spring water piped to buildings by engine, brick houses, 2 stories, 10 rooms, open plan, 1000 ft. from street, approached by tree lined maple avenue; barns 6x22, 10x22, 12x22, 14x22, 16x22, 18x22, 20x22, 22x22, 24x22, 26x22, 28x22, 30x22, 32x22, 34x22, 36x22, 38x22, 40x22, 42x22, 44x22, 46x22, 48x22, 50x22, 52x22, 54x22, 56x22, 58x22, 60x22, 62x22, 64x22, 66x22, 68x22, 70x22, 72x22, 74x22, 76x22, 78x22, 80x22, 82x22, 84x22, 86x22, 88x22, 90x22, 92x22, 94x22, 96x22, 98x22, 100x22, 102x22, 104x22, 106x22, 108x22, 110x22, 112x22, 114x22, 116x22, 118x22, 120x22, 122x22, 124x22, 126x22, 128x22, 130x22, 132x22, 134x22, 136x22, 138x22, 140x22, 142x22, 144x22, 146x22, 148x22, 150x22, 152x22, 154x22, 156x22, 158x22, 160x22, 162x22, 164x22, 166x22, 168x22, 170x22, 172x22, 174x22, 176x22, 178x22, 180x22, 182x22, 184x22, 186x22, 188x22, 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1168x22, 117

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

CITY PLANNERS SEEK TO ELEVATE MUNICIPAL WORK

Many persons already know something about the national conference on city planning to be held in Chicago next week on the days of May 5, 6 and 7, but it is desired if sufficient interest has been aroused in the minds of any considerable number as to the origin and scope of this international body of men.

One of its cardinal principles is to educate the people up to a standard of common sense, beauty and economy, in laying out streets of a given section just as houses are built by employing architects, contractors, surveyors and landscape superintendents to secure harmony, proportion and symmetry, otherwise haphazard methods always produce disagreeable effects resulting in false economy.

The first conference was held four years ago in Washington, D. C., followed by Rochester, Philadelphia and Boston. Mayor Fitzgerald has become vitally interested in the proposition and one of its most enthusiastic supporters. To be thoroughly consistent, the Mayor will send two competent city employees to this Chicago conference with the hope they may bring back practical ideas that can be used to advantage by the city of Boston.

This Chicago conference will bring together some of the brightest minds from all parts of the United States and Europe, who are recognized experts in their various lines, and these members of the executive committee of National Conference on City Planning, who have been preparing for this meeting, will submit their work for exhibition and study in one of Chicago's largest hotels.

Several Boston men are prominent in this work, among whom is Frederick Law Olmsted, fellow American Society of Landscape Architects, who will present a paper at the opening conference session 8 p. m., Monday, May 5. First, the development of a city planning movement, including a discussion of the organization of unofficial activities and of official bodies to be charged with the duties of city planning.

Second, the principal steps in the preparation of a city plan after the machinery for its preparation is established. Third, methods of putting city plan into execution.

John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., also fellow American Society of Landscape Architects, is chairman of the committee who will report at this same session "On a Study in City Planning."

The second conference session will be held at 10 a. m., May 6, when Virgil G. Bogue of Vancouver, B. C., author of the Seattle city plan, will present a paper on city planning, outlining all the data necessary as a basis for a city plan, covering among other things the city's physical condition, its legal and financial condition, and the condition, movements, and tendencies of population, industries, and the means of transportation.

At the fourth conference session to be held at 8 p. m., May 6, Milo R. Maitland, of the public service commission, New York city, will present a paper on "Planning Improved Means for the Circulation of Passengers and Freight," dealing with the methods and principles to be observed in planning general improvements in the means for moving passengers and freight by rail, by water and by general street traffic within a given urban community, considered as related parts of a single system of circulation.

At this same session Dr. Werner Hegemann of Berlin will offer an analysis of important improvements in European cities well known for planning activity; also a survey of European town planning with special reference to cost distribution.

At all of these conferences composed of some seven sessions, a large number of prominent people in civic work are outlined for debates as delegates in this movement, and coming as they do from all parts of the world, it is expected the efforts to popularize city planning with public opinion will receive great impetus and perhaps universal endorsement.

The program will close with a dinner at Hotel La Salle with Howard Elting, president Chicago Association of Commerce, as toastmaster, and Mayor Carter H. Harrison as one of the principal speakers. Those interested may obtain printed proceedings, at nominal cost, by addressing Elvael Shurtliff, secretary, 19 Congress street, Boston, or Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY
The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending April 26, 1913:

NORTH END PURCHASE
Augustus E. Scott has taken title from Abraham Snider et al. to 1753 square feet of land located 153 and 155 Washington street, north, near Kearny square. The assessors value the parcel at \$15,400.

ROXBURY CONVEYANCES
Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the 2½-story frame house, 34 Perrin street, Roxbury. The total assessment is \$6,000, of which \$2,000 is on the 5573 square feet of land. The grantor was Mary C. Barney. Sarah J.

Macormack purchased for a home. The sale was negotiated through the office of S. W. Keene & Son.

James H. Brennan, 31 State street, has sold for James J. McCarthy his lot of land containing 1800 square feet on Mindora street and assessed for \$100 to Frederick W. Miller, Jr.

The same broker has sold for Michael H. Navin his lot on Mindora street, containing 2280 square feet to Frederick W. Miller, Jr. The new owner will improve the property.

JAMAICA PLAIN & HYDE PARK

C. H. Lewis, 15 State street, has purchased Dennis B. Lundblad of Brookline the property numbered 54 Rockview street, Jamaica Plain, consisting of a 10-room house with all modern improvements together with 5000 square feet of land, total assessment of \$6,000.

Hattie E. Benson bought the frame house and lot situated 72 West street, near Central avenue, Hyde Park. It is taxed in the name of Lucy A. Reynolds for \$4,000 and \$600 of that amount is assessed on the 4321 square feet of land.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

Alford Bros. have sold to Prof. T. J. Bradley for S. J. Hayward the estate at Allerton road, Newton Highlands, consisting of a single frame house and 11,000 feet of land, the whole assessed for \$6,000, of which \$5,000 is on the building and \$600 on the lot.

Also for Alice W. Work to E. R. Spear, the estate 19 Montvale Crescent, Newton Center, consisting of a single house and about 30,000 feet of land, the whole assessed for \$12,800, of which \$9,000 is on the house and \$3,800 on the land.

SUBURBAN ESTATES SOLD

Wintrop Patten and John A. Potter, Nile building, report an unusual demand for suburban properties during the past 10 days, and have sold a very attractive place located on Aldrich road, Wilmington, Mass., consisting of about 16 acres of land together with a nice dwelling house containing 10 rooms with improvements, a large barn with accommodations for horses and cows. J. M. Tuttle takes title from Albert Marsh and buys for occupancy. The consideration was paid in cash.

The same firm also sold a very attractive new six-room bungalow, together with about 5000 feet of land, all modern conveniences, located at 5 Gravelly Creek road, Medford. C. Julius Huntley conveys to John J. Kennedy of Everett, who is nearly over for gill netting.

SHIPPING NEWS

Little activity was manifested by shipping today. Fog hung over the harbor and bay, tying up practically all large vessels. Only two arrivals were recorded this morning, the steamer Nacoochee, Captain Diehl from Savannah, and the Limon, Captain Blair from Port Limon. Steamer Governor Cobb, Captain Mitchell, on her first trip of the season from here, sailed for Portland. Ferry-boats were delayed.

The schooner Monarch, Capt. John Vautier, is reported today as arriving at New York with 60 barrels of fresh mackerel. She is the first vessel reaching New York with fresh mackerel this year, and is the second seiner to come in with a catch. New York agents were asking 35 cents apiece for large and 17 cents for a few medium fish, now weighing about a pound apiece at T wharf today.

The schooner Monarch, Capt. John Vautier, is reported today as arriving at New York with 60 barrels of fresh mackerel. She is the first vessel reaching New York with fresh mackerel this year, and is the second seiner to come in with a catch. New York agents were asking 35 cents apiece for large and 17 cents for a few medium fish, now weighing about a pound apiece at T wharf today.

Only one out of the 18 vessels at T wharf today had a large catch, the steamer Trawler Surf with 103,200 pounds. In point of number of arrivals, conditions were normal, but the receipts were light and prices higher. Other arrivals: Frans S. Sylvia 30,800 pounds; James & Esther 28,000; George H. Lubee 27,100; Annie Perry 30,300; Matchless 27,800; Maud Silva 12,000; Flavilla 12,000; Helen B. Thomas 11,500; W. M. Goodspeed 16,500; Massasoit 7,000; Olive F. Hutchins 8,500; Waukashie 15,100; Edith Silveira 16,400; Mary Ruth 9,200; Stranger 21,600; Dixie 3,600 and Apptomatus 22,600.

Besides their groundfish the Surf had 500 soles, 17,000 scrod and 500 halibut; the Maud Silva 16,000 halibut and 6000 salt fish and the Helen B. Thomas 500 catfish and 900 halibut. Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$2.50 per ewt., market cod \$2.75; haddock \$4.50; pollock \$2.50; large hake \$4.50; medium hake, \$2.25 and cusk \$2.25.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to three vessels and the gill netters. Of all the arrivals the Moanoota had the largest fare, 125,000 pounds. The Marian Turner had 40,000 and Ethel 15,000 pounds. Many of the largest gill netters are now fitting out for pollock seining, as the season is nearly over for gill netting.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Nacoochee, Diehl, Savannah. Tg Sadie Ross, Ross, Lynn, twg by Irv. Tg Chas T. Gallagher, from Boothbay Harbor.

Schr Clara J. Stevens, Gloucester, Mass.

Cleared

Str Boston (Br.) Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Nacoochee, Diehl, Savannah.

Str Howard, Chase, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str H. M. Whitney, Colberth, New York.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.

Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Sailed

Strs Governor Cobb, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Hippolyte Dumois.

Ellen Cadigan to Susanna W. Atherby, William J. Prior et al. to William Williams, Ware st. w. \$1.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comes the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Myer Heller to Samuel Blinder, Myrtle Abraham Snider et al. to Augustus E. Scott, Washington st. north; q. \$1.

Isaac Heller to William P. Morse, W. Springfield, Mass.; q. \$1.

John Kennedy to Emma V. Kennedy, Northfield st. w. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Katherine A. Goralski to Frederick Berg et al. Grimes st. q. \$1.

Jesus A. White to Martin J. O'Loughlin et al. 100 Franklin st. w. \$1.

Springfield Breweries Co., mitgee, to James J. Brennan, Dorchester av. and First st. First st. et al. to First st. and First st. Same to 100 Franklin, Dorchester av. and First st. First st. et al. \$1,050.

EAST BOSTON

Ada Macfarlane to J. Boardman West, Copeland st. q. \$1.

J. Boardman West to Louise Hoffman, same; q. \$1.

Nathaniel H. Crossman est. to Frederick S. Hall, et al. Thornton st. d. \$1,250.

John M. McElroy to Abraham Yulekele, Woodbury st. w. \$1.

Jabez Summer est., mitgee, to William H. Green, Washington st. d. \$21,000.

Nathaniel H. Crossman et al. to Rose Chamberlain Sherry et al. \$1,525.

DORCHESTER

John Behan est. to Pearl J. Caldwell, Adams and Narane st. d. \$4100.

Jacob Peritz to Alice E. Spencer, Chelmsford, Mass.

Guy Loomis et al. to Ellen T. Gavin, Adams and Minot st. q. \$1.

Josten E. Wadsworth to Julius Olsen, Baldwin st. d. \$312.

John W. Conroy to George H. Hoskins, Hollisworth st. q. \$1.

William J. Fitzgerald to John Walsh, M. Vernon st. q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Willard P. Whittemore, Jr. to Jarvis A. Wells, Munro, Hill, Jr. \$1,278,776.

Same to same; same; d. \$1.

April 22, 1913, 82, 40 136,620

April 25, 79, 43 149,060

April 25, 67, 31 69,440

April 25, 2, 43 16,049

April 25, 56, 35 414,126

Totals 467 232 \$1,023,670

Same week in 1912 552 258 2,255,202

Same week in 1911 548 27 6,649,877

Week ending April 26, 1913 490 254 950,808

HYDE PARK

Lucy A. Reynolds to Hattie E. Benson, West st. w. \$1.

CHELSEA

Lexington Club, mitgee, to Helen M. Dalton, Hawthorne st. d. \$1,500.

Ve. L. Young to Simon Salaway, Marignal st. w. \$1.

WINTHROP

John H. Stone et al. to Theresa H. Ewing, Findlay st. d. \$1.

Raphael Jamin to Giovanna Jaminini, Due de Mer; q. \$1.

REVERE

David Greenblatt et al. to Laurence J. Jones, Jones rd. 2 lots; q. \$1.

Mark S. Brown to Emma A. Brown, Winthrop parkway; q. \$1.

**BRITISH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES
AND WILL ENTER ON DUTIES**

NEW YORK—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, who succeeds James Bryce as ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, arrived by the Carmania, Sunday, accompanied by his secretary, D. G. Osborne.

The new ambassador, in talking with representatives of the press, explained that as a diplomat he was not in a position to speak for publication. He said his family will follow him to America soon. He leaves for Washington Tuesday.

Mr. Bryce, the retiring ambassador, leaves today for San Francisco, whence he will sail for China. He intends to spend some time studying the new government of that country.

Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post can not be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Kuruk, Libau; Rochambeau, Havre; Lapland, Antwerp and Dover; Yumuri, Jucaro; Suriname, Porto Barrios; Hudson, Havre; Antilles, New Or-
leans; Siamese Prince, Newcastle, N. S. W.; Guikhae, Cienfuegos; River Delaware, Smyrna, etc., via Philadelphia; Satilla, Jacksonville; El Occidente, Galveston; Vassari, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio Janeiro via Barbados; Print Wilhelm L.; Minnewaska, London.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, April 27—Arrd. str. Noya, Huelva; Claremont, Leghorn; Lord Devonshire, Cardiff; Cambridge; New York; Dorchester, Providence, and left on return; Chas F. Mayer, Portsmouth; Merrimack, Jacksonville via Savannah; Hartpole, Antwerp; Hudson, Liverpool; Teeser, for Rotterdam; Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg; Hamb

Operations of the Railroads and Industries

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY UNDER PROPOSED NEW TARIFF

Although New Schedule Is Considered Drastic by New England Manufacturers They Admit It Is an Improvement over the Old Underwood Bill

The one question uppermost in the minds of woolen share investors naturally centers just now upon the future of the woolen and worsted industry, under the proposed Wilson-Underwood revision of schedule K. Wool interests say that the new woolen tariff bill, drastic as it undeniably is, is far and away ahead of the old Underwood bill.

The Underwood bill provided 20 per cent protection on raw wool and from 30 to 35 per cent protection above this for goods. The new bill, however, provides free raw wool and 35 per cent protection for goods. As there is an admitted advantage to the manufacturers through free wool, it is safe to add at least 5 per cent for this advantage, thereby bringing the net protection under the new tariff up to 40 per cent, or an increase of about 7½ per cent over the average protection of 32½ per cent of the old Underwood bill.

Despite this improvement over the Underwood bill, however, it is the opinion of the woolen and worsted manufacturers of New England that at least 50 per cent protection, or 10 per cent more than has yet been granted, is needed if the industry is to be properly protected.

Without going into details it is said by manufacturers that 10 per cent additional protection on yarns and 10 per cent more upon cloth would just give New England manufacturers a fair show with Europe.

Incidental to the recurrence of tariff agitation and the prospective passage of the new tariff bill there has been of course a considerable falling off in the business of American Woolen, although

A BIG DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS OF CEMENT CO.

Largest British Producer Handicapped by Labor Difficulties Is Doing Heavy Business Now at Higher Prices

LAST YEAR'S RECORD

(By Our Financial Correspondent.)

LONDON.—The Associated Portland Cement Company has an issued share capital of £4,180,860, 225,854 5½ per cent cumulative preference shares of £10 each, and 192,232 £10 ordinary shares, also debenture stock, mortgages, etc., amounting to £5,011,552, and is the largest British cement producer, being an amalgamation of several firms and companies engaged in the manufacture of Portland cement, and also holding an important interest in the capital of the British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.

The balance sheet for last year submitted to the general meeting in October last showed a profit of £361,037 7s. 10d., to which was added £43,375 4s. 11d., brought in from the last account; after deducting charges and debenture interest, etc., there remained an available balance of £185,156 17s. 4d., of which £60,589 8s. 9d. was paid as half yearly dividend on the preference shares. The company's operatives during this period were seriously affected by the "railway and transport workers" strike, "the coal," and "port of London workers" strikes, causing the works on the Thames and Medway to be totally closed for a considerable period, business being practically suspended. The various works are now in full operation, however, and the products being sold at advanced prices.

With the enormous and ever increasing use of cement for all kinds of building and construction work the position and prospects appear encouraging. The ordinary £10 shares rose to 8 last year but subsequently reacted to 6½ from which price they have gradually recovered to 7½ on reports of largely increased business and expectation of a dividend for the present year. For 12 years from 1900 to 1911-1912 debenture interest and preference dividend was paid, the ordinary shares so far receiving no dividend. There is also a general reserve and depreciation fund of £270,000.

Both of these railroads are keen for the new road and new route to the seaboard. Neither has before had direct access to the southern tier of states, a field heretofore more or less monopolized by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Reading.

A New York Central official who is getting his traffic organization in shape to handle it.

Back of this new line's traffic possibilities are two of the most efficient traffic gathering organizations in the country, those of the New York Central system and of the Erie railroad, which latter secures equal advantages over the Western Maryland through its contract with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

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Everything in the way of physical needs to measure up to through trunk line requirements has recently been provided, or will be in the next two months. When business begins to move over this new route, about July 1 next, Western Maryland will be ready for it. Official estimate that 500 carloads daily moving over this new extension will return enough over cost of handling to pay the entire interest charges on the property, including both the old and the new mileage.

New York Central officials predict that 600 carloads will be a drop in the bucket to the total traffic which will eventually move over this new seaboard outlet when the Western Maryland shows it can move the business on competitive schedules. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie could now turn 700 carloads a day over to the

new line.

This may be undue optimism, but the new line is shortest and most direct route from Great Lakes to tidewater, and its grades are lowest of any road over the Alleghenies. Traffic usually follows the line of least resistance and export business is gradually going to ports where traffic is less congested than at New York. Furthermore, both New York Central and Erie will have direct access to a territory from which they have heretofore been practically excluded. This fact is significant.

WESTERN MARYLAND NEARLY READY FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC

NEW YORK.—The new Western Maryland management, which took hold of the property the latter part of 1912, has been struggling through the mine and has about extricated itself and the road. By July 1 past omissions and commissions will be rectified. The company will then have bridges strong enough to carry its heavy load, enough classification yards to handle the large increase in traffic which is expected to flow over the new extension to a connection with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie at Connellsville and terminals and elevator facilities at tidewater large enough to take care of all the business which may appear.

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This is somewhat similar manner, it has recently been learned, Baltimore & Ohio and its grades are lowest of any road over the Alleghenies. Traffic usually follows the line of least resistance and export business is gradually going to ports where traffic is less congested than at New York. Furthermore, both New York Central and Erie will have direct access to a territory from which they have heretofore been practically excluded. This fact is significant.

BALTIMORE & OHIO'S PLAN FOR ABSORBING OTHER ROADS

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette railroads are frequently alluded to as among the few "bad investments" of the late J. P. Morgan. But Baltimore & Ohio will ultimately be saddled with payment for the controlling interests in both these roads, and the Morgan firm will at least be in part reimbursed.

Under terms of an agreement effective July 1, 1909, Baltimore & Ohio in 1916 will pay for its control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. The 60,000 shares of stock cost the Morgan firm \$165 per share, a total of \$9,900,000, and Baltimore & Ohio has the option of either paying that figure or leaving the price to be determined by arbitration.

Since Baltimore & Ohio assumed control in 1909, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton has not earned fixed charges in a single year. The wisdom of the investment has therefore been a mooted question. Deficit after charges in the fiscal year ended June 1, 1910, was \$720,263. Although this showing has been somewhat improved upon in the two subsequent years, deficit after charges in 1911 was \$661,046 and in 1912 \$617,887. There was on June 30, last, a total profit and loss deficit of nearly \$23,000,000. This is in part accounted for by the fact that in 1911, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton disposed of the \$1,000,000 (par value) of the common stock of the Pere Marquette. Loss sustained on this investment, amounting to \$11,220,000, was charged to profit and loss account. The block of 110,000 shares was purchased by J. P. Morgan & Co. at \$23 per share, or a total of \$2,530,000, giving the firm controlling interest in that road.

In addition to the agreement to pay for stock of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton

in 1916, Baltimore & Ohio is obliged either to purchase at \$85 or guarantee \$20,000,000 of the company's general mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1939. At the time the agreement was made in 1909 a plan was effected for adjustment of future interest charges, payment or adjustment of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton's floating debt and providing approximately \$7,000,000 for improvements and working capital. Under the plan Baltimore & Ohio guarantees \$12,500,000 of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton's first and \$11,557,000 of that company's 4 per cent notes.

In a somewhat similar manner, it has recently been learned, Baltimore & Ohio under terms of an agreement will take over controlling stock in the Pere Marquette at a price not less than that paid in 1911 by the Morgan firm, namely, \$23 a share, and not more than par. The exact price in case of disagreement will be settled by arbitration.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60½, up ½¢; Mexican dollars 48¢, unchanged.

JOPLIN & PITTSBURGH

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The public service commission has issued an order permitting the Joplin & Pittsburgh Railroad Company to issue \$1,060,000 in refunding bonds.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady, April 9s. 9d., May 9s. 9d., August 10c.

THE TRACKLESS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY PROJECT

Formation of Trackless Transportation Company under Massachusetts laws, with \$500,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and \$950,000 common stock is first step in the development of an enterprise which it is believed has important possibilities in the transportation field.

The vehicles of transportation are trolley cars, which although dependent for power upon the usual overhead feed line, run on the highways rather than on steel rails.

While this is new to this country it has been in successful operation for several years in England, Scotland, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Norway and South and East Africa, where under all conditions of climates and roads results have been most satisfactory. Some of the lines are owned and operated by municipalities, as in Dundee, Scotland, an interesting feature of the foreign situation being that in many cases where objection was made to the ordinary trolley because it necessitated tearing up the highways, the trackless trolley has been permitted to operate.

The chief advantages over those now in use are the lower cost of construction and material savings which can be made in operating. Average cost of construction of trolley lines in Massachusetts is \$40,000 per mile, against \$10,000 for the trackless while average operating cost of Massachusetts trolleys is 40 cents per mile, against 12 cents for the new method.

It is not the intention to operate lines which shall be competitive, but rather as feeders in favorable districts now without such facilities and which can not be economically reached by other systems.

The Trackless Transportation Company is a holding company and subsidiaries are to be formed to build and operate in various districts as franchises are secured, negotiations for which are now in progress. Manufacturers in various parts of New England are already looking into the feasibility of using the cars for transportation of freight between warehouses and terminals.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canadian Allis-Chalmers Company, with \$500,000 capital, has been incorporated in Ottawa.

Orders for railway equipment last week amounted to only 42 locomotives and 2700 cars with 40,000 tons of rails.

Big gas well flowing at estimated rate of 30,000,000 cubic feet in 24 hours, has been discovered near Mexia, Tex. Owners face difficult problem of capping the well.

Lawrence O. Murray, whose five-year term as comptroller of the currency expired Saturday, will become president of the United States Trust Company of Washington. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The \$2,000,000 United States & Mexican Trust Company, formed by A. E. Stilwell to finance building of Kansas City, Mexico & Tropic, is to be liquidated, since its interests have been separated from those of the Orient road.

The fourth annual Public Service Corporation Review has just been issued by the Financial World, New York. The publication reviews the operations of some 1100 public corporations in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

President Gardner of Chicago & Northwestern says road has \$16,000,000 available cash in its treasury and no floating indebtedness. Only new financing facing road is for road building into southern Illinois to be completed in five years.

For first time in history gold holdings of Reichsbank have reached 1,000,000,000 marks (\$250,000,000). Berlin expects second reduction in Bank of England's rate this week. Austrian loan of \$25,000,000 was successfully floated on Tuesday.

President Shaughnessy of Canadian Pacific states that contemplated expenditures on entire system in near future will total \$100,000,000, exclusive of rolling stock. This will not call for further entry in money market, as road is financed well ahead of requirements.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—in view of the replenishing of spot stocks of turpentine with new crop spirits, New York operators have reduced prices to a basis of 42¢ per gallon ex-yard, at which they are booking a moderate business.

Rosin—Concessions continue in prices as a result of the unloading of the "naval stores combine" and the flooding of the primary markets with new crop goods. Low and medium grades are in moderate demand but the pale grades receive only meager inquiry. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$4.75, gen. E \$4.75, graded B \$4.80, D \$4.95, E \$5.00, F \$5.05, G \$5.10, H \$5.20, I \$5.20, J \$5.30, K \$5.40, L \$6.40, N \$6.80, WG \$7.00, WW \$7.20.

Tar and pitch—Both kiln-burned and refined tar continue in active request at \$7.50@6.00 and \$5.50, respectively, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin not quoted. Spirite quiet, machine 36½¢, Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady. Hard, \$3.00; soft, \$4.00; virgin, \$4.00.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 29s. 6d., Rosin, common, quiet at 12s. 9d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 29s. Rosin, American standard quiet at 2s. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 10s.

WESTERN MONEY MARKET SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE

Conditions Unsettled and Easier Rates Are Not Expected to Be Permanent—Deposits Somewhat Smaller

DEMAND SLACKENING

CHICAGO—The western money market presents an unsettled condition. During the early part of last week considerable increase was shown in deposits and larger banks then felt the possibility of some easing off in rates forthcoming, but during the latter half of the week money was made to come in, and the idea of any definite softening in rates disappeared.

What instances of any deviation are noted from a 6 per cent discount are due to the depositor who has maintained a large balance of long standing, or some amount which would warrant such consideration. In other words, preferred depositors are being taken care of at a slight shading from 6 per cent.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World

FOUR AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAMS IN RACE FOR TITLE

Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and Cleveland Loom Up as Strongest Contenders for 1913 Championship Pennant

DETROIT DOING WELL

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	9	2	818
Cleveland	10	4	714
Washington	7	3	595
Chicago	8	3	567
St. Louis	9	3	385
Boston	5	8	385
Detroit	5	9	357
New York	2	10	357

RESULTS SATURDAY

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston at New York	5	2	818
Philadelphia at Washington	3	1	714
Chicago at St. Louis	0	1	595
RESULTS YESTERDAY			
St. Louis 3, Chicago 0.			
GAMES TODAY			
Boston at New York (postponed).			
Washington at Philadelphia.			
Chicago at Detroit.			

Results in the American league championship series of 1912 to date would seem to indicate that at least four teams are going to figure prominently in the winning of the right to represent that organization in the world's series next October. Three of these teams are in the East and the other in the West. The eastern teams are Philadelphia, Washington and Boston and the western is Cleveland.

Boston as the world's champions is naturally attracting much attention at the present time by its poor showing. While it is true that a victory at this time counts just as much as one in September, it is often the case that the teams which finish the strongest start the poorest and those who have followed the Boston club since spring training began expect to see them strike their real ability before long. The loss of Stahl and the inability of Wagner to get into championship form has been largely responsible for the poor showing and it must be admitted that unless these two players get into their best form soon, the team will not make the showing it did in 1912.

The Athletics are much stronger than last year is evident to any one who has seen them. Every department of the team has improved and it appears to be nearly up to the 1911 aggregation. Hitting, fielding and base-running have been of the best and if Coombs gets back into the game soon, the pitching department should be strong.

Washington looks to be better than last year although much will depend on how Groom, Gallia and Hughes work out in the pitcher's box. Johnson will be able to take care of his share of victories. New York has been facing the hardest schedule of any team and looks to be better than last year although somewhat below expectations.

Cleveland is making a very good showing in the West and with Chicago looks good for a first division place. Manager Birmingham is getting fine results from his men and the batting of LaJoie, Johnson and Jackson is proving to be a powerful scoring factor. The pitchers appear to be rather weak, but may develop as the season goes on.

Chicago looks pretty strong in the box and field, but the hitting appears weak. Those who remember Chicago American teams of the past are not surprised at the weak batting, as these teams have always been famous for this and have won many pennants as the "Hitless Wonders."

Detroit has been surprising its followers by making a much better showing than was expected. With Cobb out of the game, Manager Jennings has done remarkably well with the material at hand and the return of the Georgian to the lineup should make the team a great deal stronger. It is expected that Crawford will be moved to first.

Manager Stovall is working hard with his St. Louis team and promises to develop one of the best American league teams that the city has had in many years. The team already looks to be some 50 per cent stronger than in 1912. This week finds the clubs finishing their East vs. East and West vs. West series with the schedule arranged as follows:

Monday—Boston at New York; Washington at Philadelphia; Cleveland at Detroit.

Tuesday—Boston at New York; Washington at Philadelphia; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Thursday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Friday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

Saturday—Washington at Boston; Philadelphia at New York; Chicago at Detroit; Cleveland at St. Louis.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES

Brown 8, Princeton 1.
Columbia 6, Cornell 1.
Yale 13, Pennsylvania 5.
Gorgetown 10, Trinity 3.
Rutgers 7, Union 3.
Penn State 13, Army 2.
Dartmouth 13, Harvard 1.
Holy Cross 10, Tufts 2.
Lehigh 18, Franklin and Marshall 1.
Lafayette 9, Swarthmore 2.
Amherst 5, Wesleyan 3.
Annapolis 10, North Carolina 1.
Yale 1916 3, Phillips Exeter 2.
Dartmouth 11, Maine 1.
Yale 1916 8, Princeton 8.
Williams 4, Massachusetts A. C. 0.
Y. M. C. A. 11, Worcester P. I. 7.
Northwestern University 4, Illinois 3.
Wilmington 3, Pennsylvania 3.
Gulfport 6, Virginia 1.
R. I. State 5, Boston College 4.

INTEREST IN NEWTON CLUB INCREASING

Archery Organization but Three Weeks Old Has 22 Members—Has Junior Branch

NEWTON, Mass.—An indication of the increasing interest which is being developed in archery, is shown by the fact that although the Archery Club recently organized in Newton Center and known as the the Newton Archers has been in existence only about three weeks, yet it now has a membership of 22. On Saturday afternoon 17 of the Newton Archers were out on their range at the Newton Center playground and among this number were four members of the junior department, which consists of children under 14 years of age.

These young archers cannot shoot the long range, so two special rounds

at a shorter range have been adopted,

one of which is called the special juvenile round and consists of 24 arrows at 40 yards, 30 yards and 25 yards re-

spectively and the other which is called the junior team round and consists of 96 arrows at 30 yards. The following scores were made:

AMERICAN ROUND

50 yds. 50 yds. 40 yds. Total

11. S. 11. S. H. S. H. S.

C. T. Switzer 25-117 27 123 28-184 80 424

23-223 22 146 30-176 78 406

19-74 24 120 28-162 71 356

149 762

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 10, Boston 4.

Brooklyn 1, New York 5.

St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 5.

Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 5.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York (postponed).

Washington at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Detroit.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

Philadelphia 9 2 545

Cleveland 10 4 500

Washington 7 3 545

Chicago 8 3 567

St. Louis 9 3 385

Boston 5 8 385

Detroit 5 9 357

New York 2 10 357

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 10, Boston 4.

Brooklyn 1, New York 5.

St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 5.

Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 5.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York (postponed).

Washington at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Detroit.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

Philadelphia 9 2 545

Cleveland 10 4 500

Washington 7 3 545

Chicago 8 3 567

St. Louis 9 3 385

Boston 5 8 385

Detroit 5 9 357

New York 2 10 357

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 10, Boston 4.

Brooklyn 1, New York 5.

St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 5.

Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 2.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 5.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York (postponed).

Washington at Philadelphia.

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THE HOME FORUM

TODAY ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO

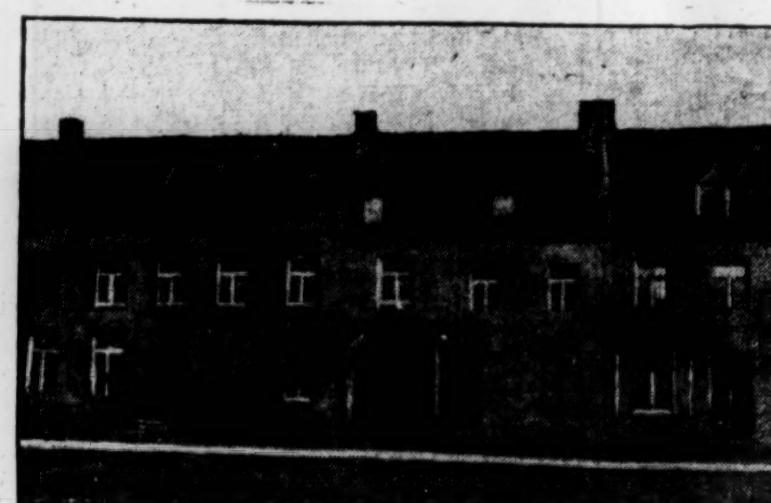
THREE miles in the rear of the Lion mound, on the field of Waterloo, lies the village of the same name. It is an unattractive little place, with a long line of old-fashioned houses scattering along the road to the hamlet of Mont St. Jean, where, at the cross roads, stands the small Hotel des Colonnes, where it is said Victor Hugo lived whilst he was writing the last chapters of "Les Misérables." For a place owning a name which has come down in history, Waterloo is particularly uninteresting. The church possesses a bust of Wellington, and a long row of tablets engraved with the names of those who fell in the great battle, but the most interesting thing is the tiny cafe, which, in June, 1848 years ago, was the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington. Then it was known as the Hotel de la Poste, and was kept by the sisters Bodenham. Here the diligence, rolling along those dusty roads, paved with pebbles, as the Romans left them, stopped to change horses on its way to Brussels, and here Wellington and his aide-de-camp, Sir Alexander Gordon, passed the day from the eve of Quatre Bras, when the British army came pouring up the road from Brussels, till the moment, two days later, when the French army was in turn pouring in route through Genappe.

The house has become a museum, and on the great sunblind made to pull down over the little tables, is written:

At Quartier
General de Wellington
cafe-restaurant.

Wellington's sitting room was that which has now become the cafe, with the two windows looking out upon the street, and it was here he wrote the two famous despatches describing the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, themselves the last of that famous series which made him not less distinguished as a writer of despatches than his strat-

Let us not lose the Bible, but with diligence, in fear and invocation of God, read and preach it. While that remains and flourishes all prospers with the state; the head and empress of all arts and faculties. Let but divinity (study of divinity) go and I would not give a straw for the rest.—Martin Luther.



(Reproduced by permission)
HOUSE IN WHICH THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON SPENT THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

egy and tactics did as a general. The bedroom above is the bedroom in which he slept, and here is his bedstead and armchair, together with some old muskets and cuirasses taken from the field. The whole house is a solid structure, with oak woodwork, just as he left it when he rode away to Brussels the day after the battle. It is the center of pilgrimage in this Belgian village which gives its name to the most famous of all struggles.

Episode in New Jersey History

Interesting reminiscences linger round Bordentown, N. J., of the time when it was jokingly said that Jersey had become a province of Spain. When Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon and King of Spain, fled to the United States, after Waterloo, the state of New Jersey empowered the royal fugitive to acquire a freehold and he bought Point Breeze, still known as Bonaparte Park. By thus removing the bar against alien property holders, New Jersey enabled Bonaparte to establish his shores of state within its borders and it came about that New Jersey was laughed at by the democracy of the other states as having succeeded something to a quondam king which it would not have granted to a common man.

Bonaparte Park today encloses a notable looking mansion which was built in the forties and has nothing to do with the refugee from Spain. There are said, however, to remain in this house three beautiful pieces of sculpture which Joseph brought with him. There was a long romantic myth to the effect that mysterious subterranean passages had been dug by Bonaparte in order to enable him to flee should emissaries of Spain come to seek him. The fact was merely that an underground passage was dug for a sheltered way between the house occupied by Joseph and that of his daughter, who accompanied his exile. The house now standing was built by Henry Beckett who bought the property of Joseph Bonaparte when the latter returned to France.

Much Money Out of Use

Forty-nine per cent—almost one half the money which ought to be out in the United States in circulation—is unaccounted for at any particular time, says the Woman's Magazine. This represents the money hid away in other places than banks.

Ask that you may taste the sweetness of familiar things. It is not the great things, it is the quality of the man.—W. L. Watkinson.

ADVICE OF AMERICAN PAINTER

AN AMERICAN painter, Miss Cecilia Beaux, has written for Harpers Bazaar some advice to young art students and her ideas of what is good for progress in painting apply to all kinds of artistic work. She finds that art schools have one great disadvantage as compared with the old time methods of learning to paint. Of old the tyro went into the studio of some good painter practically as a servant. He did humble tasks for the painter, such as cleaning brushes and grinding colors; but he learned constantly and had the benefit of the master's teaching and example too. In the modern art school students have always before them the amateurish work of fellow students as example. They are often submerged in the crowd and get little notice from the teacher. They seldom have any initiative, for the model for the day is posed by some one else and all the accessories chosen and planned by others. It is set forth that while marked talent may survive such conditions, small talent may easily be discouraged under this regime.

Miss Beaux declares that on the whole students do better to work along alone, no matter under what difficulties, until they have gained maturity and poise so that they can go into the school knowing what it is they need to learn and with an individuality which cannot be swamped there. She advises those who can go abroad to study—by copying

"I once had occasion to rebuke a young man for inefficiency," said a merchant. "I may have been too severe. The lad, after all, was faithful and willing despite a certain element of stupidity in him."

"At any rate he silenced me very well indeed—as a matter of fact he raised himself both in my esteem and my payroll—when he answered to my rebuke: "Look here, the trouble with you is that you want all your men to be as clever as you are. But if we were all as clever as you are yourself, where then would you be?"—Tacoma Tribune.

Emerson's Wild Flowers

FROM some fragments of Emerson's verses placed under the head of "Nature" in the last edition of his works, the following list of wild flower names has charm both for flower lovers and Emerson lovers. He says:

Come, search the wood for flowers,
Wild tea and wild pea.
Grapevine and succory,
Coreopsis,
And latraria.
Flaunting in their bowers,
Grass with green flag half-mast high.
Succory to match the sky,
Columbine with horn of honey,
Scented fern and agrimony;
Forest full of essences
Fit for fairy sasses.
Peppermint and sassafras.
Sweet fern, mint and vernal grass,
Panax, black birch, sugar maple,
Sweet and scent for Dian's table,
Elder-blown, sarsaparilla.
Wild rose, lily, dry vanilla,
Spices in the plants that run
To bring their first fruits to the sun.

JESUS AND HEALING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE is told in the seventh chapter of Luke a most beautiful and impressive story about the transformation and recompence of a certain sinful, though with compassion towards them, and he which Christ Jesus taught and exemplified, and which his disciples, the apostles, and the early Christians practised with signal power and success. This Science, which is the spiritual interpretation of the entire Scriptures, but which especially emphasizes the words and works of the great Wayshower of mankind, teaches and proves that God is "the same yesterday, and today, and forever," and that He is "no respecter of persons." It teaches and proves, too, that God's spiritual law, upon which the Master continually laid stress and in obedience to which he wrought all his mighty achievements, is unalterable, unchangeable, eternal. Furthermore it proves that this law of God can ever here and now be understood and applied by each and every one who is ready and willing to seek out its requirements and live in accordance with them. Thus does Christian Science show that the spiritual healing which was possible and practical centuries ago, has been possible and practical always, is so today, and will be so forever.

These passages bring to light the grandeur and splendor of divine Life, Truth and Love. The New Testament is in the main a record of the everyday life of the Master, his works and his teaching, and the healing works on the part of Jesus, namely, "And great multitudes followed him, and he healed them all." This study usually brings one to the point of questioning. What was it that enabled Jesus to do these wonderful works? How did he heal the sinful and the sick, change water into wine, take himself unseen through the multitude, walk on the storm, go through solid walls, walk on the water? What power took the boat across the lake in an instant; what raised the dead?

For our answer we only turn to the declarations of Jesus himself.

Correctly understood, his sayings at once reveal the secret of all his ability and strength.

In the book of John, where

the Master makes strikingly plain the

omnipotence, omnipresence and omniscience of God as the All-in-all, we read:

"My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

"I can of mine own self do nothing."

"I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me."

"God is Spirit (Rev. Ver.): and

they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

And in the book of Matthew, we read this other declaration by the Master:

"With God all things are possible."

Thus we see that it was Christ Jesus' unity or at-one-ment with God, his Father and our Father, which enabled him to do his mighty works.

He knew full well that God is good, is Spirit, Mind, Life, Truth, Love, and because he knew and realized this he could and did overcome and destroy whatever was seemingly opposed to God, as unspiritual, material, untruthful and unloving.

In a word, Jesus understood and proved perfectly the entireness, the oneness, of spiritual good, and the powerlessness, the nothingness, of so-called evil, matter and their hosts.

This probable understanding was simply a knowledge and an application of the truth of being which made Jesus free, and which he said should make free all others who know and apply it.

Mankind, however, seem prone to re-

gard the healing, transforming works of

the Master as miraculous and super-

natural and therefore as neither possi-

ble nor practical in the experiences of

individuals today. Men still try to explain

these works by calling them special fa-

vors and blessings which God bestowed

upon Christ Jesus, allowing him in turn to bestow these upon a few others.

From this viewpoint, mankind naturally

fail to discern the real, vital truth in the

premises; that is they fail to take into

consideration the universal divine power

back of the Master's works. This error

has led the race farther and farther

away from the spiritual, practical and

scientific understanding of God, man, and

the universe, which Christ Jesus came to

impart and demonstrate. His coming

applied not to a particular period and

people, but to all periods and peoples.

In the words of Jesus himself:

"He (any one) that believeth on (understandeth) me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

Christian Science, as expounded in its

Plan to get along with the Master daily over His word, with the door shut, other things shut out, and ourselves shut in, that we may learn His will and get strength to do it. And when in doubt wait.—S. D. Gordon.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Sci-
ence with descrip-
tions and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS
Allison V. Stewart
Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About the Rule of Nine

An old-fashioned way of testing the correctness of addition is called the "rule of nine." By this rule after a total is reached it is tested as follows: The total

Picture Puzzle



What famed Indian athlete?
ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE
PUZZLE
Garrison.

is regarded as a series of units. Beginning at either end one adds the units until one has more than 9. Then one subtracts 9 and adds the remainder to the next figure. At the end the final remainder or this sum less 9 (if it is more than 9) is set down at the right. Then the columns are followed through in the same way, treating each figure as a unit, subtracting 9 whenever the units make more than that amount and going on with the remainder. If the addition is correct the amount left after the columns are gone over in this way will equal the amount set down at the right of the total. For example:

715—2
847
363
482
241
2648—2

Taking the total first, we add 2, 6 and 4, making 12, less 9, which leaves 3; add the 8, we have 11; less 9 we have 2. Set this at the right. In the third column, we have 1, 2, 3, 7, making 13; less 9, we have 4. Then add the next figure, 5, which makes 9, less 9 this leaves 0. Down the second column we have 1, 4 and 6, making 11, less 9 this leaves 2. Add the 8 and we have 10, less 9 we have 1, and so forth till at last the remainder is 2, exactly the amount written opposite the total. This is an infallible test with any set of figures.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 28, 1913

International Justice

NEITHER the course of European and Asiatic history nor the legislative record of the American Congress during the past year has contributed much to hearten publicists and reformers who look forward to substitution of judicial for diplomatic or military methods of adjusting international disputes. The ideal persists, however, and will not pass, as witness recent revelations in Germany and the swift emergence of a new democracy in Japan following a refusal of the military caste to lessen burdens of taxation. That the third Hague conference when it meets will have before it consideration of ways and means of creating and maintaining a permanent court of international justice is clear from the tenor of utterances of Americans of high rank as jurists who long since allied themselves with this cause and who cannot be diverted from advocacy of it by any subversive acts that the Senate may decide upon. Such aid as the state department could give them has been furnished by recent secretaries, and will be continued under Mr. Bryan. But if reports from Washington are correct the new shaper of the peace policy of the United States is to take half a loaf where he cannot get a whole one. Pending education of the world's public opinion to a point where it will unreservedly commit settlement of international disputes to the verdict of a court of justice, Mr. Bryan will labor to induce the nations to agree upon a commission of inquiry that can be called upon to search for facts and make them public. There its power will end. Meantime, while the inquiry as to the facts in dispute is on, nations party to the investigation are to withhold from increase of armament and from preparation for war. This interval, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, of itself often will make for ultimate peace; and in any case, when the international commission of inquiry reports as to the facts in dispute then both diplomats and shapers of public opinion in nations party to the investigation will be in a better position to advise as to subsequent tactics and policies.

Mr. Bryan's insistence on the feasibility of temporary if not permanent limitation of armaments coincides with the spirit of Mr. Churchill's recent hint from the British admiralty office. If he can find a way to win to his support the foreign relations committee of the Senate and if the Senate itself in due time will assent, then he will succeed where his immediate predecessors have failed. No American patriot can hope for his country any greater glory than success either in this opportunist policy of Mr. Bryan's or in the more idealistic one which is set forth in the writings of some of the leading pacifists of the country, as for instance in the monograph just issued by the Massachusetts Peace Society and written by its secretary, Dr. Tryon.

DESPITE all remarks to the contrary, there must be a steady return to the poultry yard in the United States. The egg production of the republic in 1912 was 1,750,000,000 dozen, as compared with 450,000,000 dozen in 1880. The exports of last year—19,000,000—were almost as great as the entire output of thirty-five years ago.

THE National Federation of Musical Clubs is entitled to commendation for its attitude toward a certain class of popular songs, but it cannot alone bring about the necessary reform. Public opinion will have to do that, and public opinion would better be seeing to it.

SPEAKING of the expansion of the automobile industry, there are 2000 cars in Uruguay, and 1300 in Montevideo alone, and in Latin America, as everywhere else, motoring is only at its beginning.

The Prairie Schooner in the Suffrage Cause

entitled to in American history, in the making of the West, in the dissemination of human liberty, in the spread of those ideas that have solidified and cemented the forty-eight states of the American Union into one united national whole.

There are millions of people in this country today who never saw a prairie schooner. Millions of American children will grow up in the future without ever seeing a prairie schooner under full sail. Perhaps there are millions who never heard of a prairie schooner. And yet it was this humble, unpicturesque, unattractive, most democratic of vehicles, that opened up the empire beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, that paved the way for the railroad, that peopled the mountains and plains, that developed the most fertile agricultural lands and the most prolific mines the world has known.

The grandfathers and grandmothers of the hardy race, the prosperous, the rich and almost luxurious race, that now dwells between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, when it is not touring the country in motor cars or the world in steamers and railway trains, made their first journeys westward in the prairie schooners, lighted fires and cooked their meals by the wayside, dared the tall grass of the buffalo drives, risked the cheerless plains, wandered over the trackless deserts, until they found camping places that grew into hamlets, into towns, into cities, even into commonwealths. They were a great people, those pioneers. They have left a tremendous legacy. And inasmuch as throughout the long years of settlement, in every adventure, every trial, every hardship and every sacrifice, the woman of the prairie schooner days was man's equal, what could be better now than to employ that vehicle as a means of bringing her into the later and wider equality she is claiming? Let her use the prairie schooner as an adjunct to the ocean schooner of the Mayflower type, the log cabin, the dugout, to remind man in this republic that he accomplished nothing alone, nothing worth while, unless she was by his side, and she will have taken a long step toward obtaining the recognition she is seeking.

ANY movement in American taste, culture, architecture, that contributes in any way toward checking the national tendency toward dreary monotony should, we feel, be encouraged. It is pleasant to be able to say that there are movements in this direction—that there are actually in operation forces that promise to make eventually some parts of this republic look different from all other parts. At present, if a few communities be excluded, all parts of the United States look so much alike, so far as the work of man goes, that when one sees one town or one city he may truthfully say that he has seen a representative sample of them all.

For San Francisco, in its business district, is to all appearances New York, just as Los Angeles is newer Boston. One standing in a principal thoroughfare of Denver might as well, so far as variety goes, be standing upon a principal thoroughfare of St. Louis. Whole sections of Baltimore are like whole sections of Cincinnati. Kansas City is a duplication of Chicago in many respects. Omaha might easily change places with Springfield, Mass. It is all due to the annihilation of distance, to incessant intercommunication, to the fact that we are one of the most homogeneous of peoples. Older Boston and Philadelphia, New Orleans and St. Augustine, have held out longest against the prevailing wave of monotony, and they have had, and are having, a hard battle to maintain their individuality, their picturesqueness, their priceless distinction.

Latterly in the Southwest there has been a decided reaction against the spread of architectural sameness. In New Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Southern California the adobe house of the early Spanish days is reasserting itself. Many towns and cities are adopting the architectural lines of three centuries ago not only in private, but in public construction. And now, as the article in the Monitor on typical architecture of Puget sound has shown, the bungalow is becoming the basis of a building departure that will serve in time to make the Pacific Northwest a haven of relief from the usual and all-pervading. Or, rather, the bungalow is a development of the tepee, which became the pioneer cabin, which became the "shake" or shanty, which became the sizable and comfortable log house, which in these latter days is losing its clumsiness and becoming the graceful and characteristic dwelling that this newspaper has pictured. Surely, it is a reaction from the over-ornamental, a decided departure from the mechanical, but it has a merit beyond all this, in that it may be taken as indicating a tendency and a determination in the Puget sound country to escape, and to afford means of escape to other parts of the republic, from the flatly conventional, immovable, invariable architectural lines that have fastened themselves upon the thought and customs of the nation in the last fifty years.

Jefferson the Democrat

THE MEMORIAL to Thomas Jefferson to be dedicated in St. Louis this week will be the worthiest of the many that exist, save one, the University of Virginia. Scarcely adequately has any generation, much less his own, appraised the pioneer place that Jefferson holds as an educator and as a thinker. Very suitably this new memorial will be educational in its influence as well as refining with its art.

Thither will go antiquarians and historians for use of the valuable archives that have to do with the Louisiana purchase and the beginnings of government and social order over the vast region that Napoleon surrendered to the United States for an insignificant sum.

Jefferson's fellow-Virginian successor to the presidency, the present incumbent, in his essay on "A Calendar of Great Americans," denies the title of a great American to the Welsh radical who overthrew the conservative Federalists as completely as President Wilson has downed the conservatives of his time. A great man Jefferson was, he admits, but not in the same class with Franklin, Henry Clay, Jackson and Lincoln as men of a type that all Europe could not have produced. The causes of Jefferson's failure to be typically American, as analyzed by the President are these: he was abstract, sentimental, rationalistic rather than practical. Touched with the current French political philosophy Jefferson was a good deal of a doctrinaire. His writings lack hard and practical sense. It was thus that critics also wrote about President-elect Wilson prior to his inauguration. Now they are saying of him, precisely what he is forced to admit about Jefferson, namely, that "he was a natural leader and manager of men, not because he was imperative or masterful, but because of a native shrewdness, tact and sagacity, an inborn art and aptness for combination."

A study of a Jefferson encyclopedia—which exists because of an admirer's devotion—makes it evident that Jefferson can be quoted on both sides of many questions, which is far from true of the real doctrinaire of the French type as we understand him. As an administrator Jefferson did much that he had denounced when in the opposition. In short despite his unquestioned greater intimacy with the course of French thought of the day than any of his peers among the makers of the nation, he was none the less a typical American dominated throughout life by that willingness in politics to get what you can when you cannot get all that you want.

That Jefferson stood for a decentralized rather than a centralized form of government is true unquestionably, but when a great national opportunity came or when duty called he was as quick to obey the signal for action as President Wilson was in the California land law case. If Jefferson had been nothing but a sentimental or doctrinaire he never would have inspired the support of the men of his time as he did.

WHETHER motion-picture shows are desirable or not depends altogether upon the kind of motion-picture shows they are. This is another matter that cannot be disposed of by the employment of general statements. Every community should exercise a censorship, and a very strict one, over its picture shows.

IT is estimated that the losses due to inundations in the United States amount to \$100,000,000 annually. This does not include, of course, the waste of water that, if stored, would be of incalculable value to internal navigation, to irrigation and in power development.

UNQUESTIONABLY, American manufacturers have a right to move their plants to foreign countries. Whether, in the long run, the change will be profitable cannot be told now. A great deal will depend upon the future tariff policy of the United States.

FREQUENT reports of landslides in Culebra cut, and various rumors as to their character and importance make it more desirable now than ever before, in view of the contemplated early opening of the great waterway, that all facts relating to these incidents be authoritatively stated and popularly understood. The very circumstance that the work is nearing completion is calculated to increase the tension of public interest in the enterprise, and it is regrettable that in this, as in other similar instances, there are some who for this very reason are disposed to magnify trivialities for the sole purpose of exciting public apprehension. All the more welcome, therefore, is the extract from a recent letter of Colonel Goethals, touching these very points, just made public by the secretary of war.

In this extract the chief engineer of the Panama canal informs Secetary Garrison that the opening of the waterway to the passage of vessels has always been predicated on the question of slides and the completion of the lock gates. The present schedule contemplates admitting the water into Culebra cut early in October, and the completion of one flight of locks at either end of the canal by that time. "The passage of boats, then," says Colonel Goethals, "depends upon the condition of the slides." He is able to give no assurance as to whether the passage may be obstructed through slides beyond the time named. In expressing the hope that the Fram may then be able to pass through, he tacitly confirms the impression that such slides as may occur can be cleared away readily.

But even if they should not be, the delay likely to result cannot be regarded as of serious moment when measured against the future of the isthmian passage. It is not difficult to conceive of conditions arising that would postpone the opening for weeks or months. Such conditions arise even in the construction of sewers and subways; when the magnitude of the cut at Culebra, the character of the land, the unprecedented nature of the engineering problems growing out of these slides, are considered, it should cause neither surprise nor alarm if there should be delay. Public thought should be prepared to discount all reports and rumors of a disturbing nature. That confidence which the chief engineer and his assistants and his force have so well earned, and which so far has been so freely and cheerfully accorded them, should continue to the end of their task, and be poured out all the more freely and cheerfully in the face of seeming disappointment or temporary delay.

ENCOURAGEMENT is sought for a movement in Colorado that will bring about amendment or abrogation of the federal conservation laws and practise, under which, it is alleged, fully one third of the area of the state has been withdrawn from entry, and, according to the Denver Times, "in the main, from usefulness and development, as a matter of first and greatest importance." Whether this encouragement should be given or not—whether it should be deemed best to withhold it until natural resources may be developed with greater regard for the general welfare than for that of the private or corporate exploiter—all sympathy and encouragement and support must inevitably be extended to any movement in Colorado looking to the greater development of those resources now available to industry and enterprise.

Nothing is more certain than that Colorado has immense resources still uncovered and untouched, entirely aside from those that are at present shielded by the conservation laws. Nor is there anything more certain than that Colorado possesses priceless resources aside altogether from those to which its people have given the greater part of their attention so far. Denver even now is not the mine-dependent community it was a few years ago. There was a time when San Francisco felt that without the Sierra Nevada camps and the mining stock exchange the city would go to ruin. San Francisco has learned that it can prosper without them. It has prospered without them. Denver and Colorado are not as yet quite so far removed from the mining camp influence, but they are drawing farther away from it annually, and the time is coming when they will look back with wonder upon their contentment with a single industry. There is more wealth in the soil of the state many times over than there ever was in its mines. The mountains and valleys will be assets of incalculable value to Colorado long after the smoke of the smelter has ceased to disfigure some of the most magnificent scenery in America.

CITIZENS of New York city of late have not lacked incitement to sobriety of mood as they plan to settle by the coming municipal election some of the larger problems of urban finance, housing and transportation, and social control of personal conduct. Recent disclosures have driven men and women with ideals close together lest by refusal to unite now they meet ultimate rout by the opposing forces. Consequently the fusion committee of 107 members, just named, which is to conduct a non-partisan campaign for election of mayor and subordinate officials, has a variety of personnel seldom seen in citizens' movements. The three national parties are well represented, as also is that important group of voters that declines a party label. Gentle and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, capitalist and labor-leader, lawyer and social settlement worker, banker and ex-politician have been federated in a popular movement. A larger proportion than formerly is drawn from the ranks of persons who know present-day urban life and fewer from among the lists of "respectables" whose names and whose subscriptions to the fund hitherto have been supposed to make them valuable recruits.

In this coming contest publicity as to actual conditions is to be a weapon that can only be wielded with safety by persons who know how to use it. Platitudes as to civics and patriotism are not to be reckoned as worth aught in a battle such as now impends. Hence the large number of persons placed in charge of the contest, whose individual record is one of positive achievement in constructive social reform. Campaigners of this type, who have proved their spirit of devotion to the people's interests by years of work among them, will carry weight with voters that the conventional politician or the "kid glove" civic reformer cannot have.

THE new St. Louis city directory estimates the population of that community at 831,000. St. Louis should easily be in the million class by the time the next United States census is taken.

From Colonel Goethals Direct

Colorado's Development

Anti-Tammany Campaign